BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1826. [NUMBER 1748.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations; in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 1 o'clock on Monday next, the 27th inst., A HORSE will be sold by Public Auction, at the General Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
GEO. ELLIOT,
Acting General Paymaster

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
23d FEBRUARY 1826.

Public Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Assessor of the Wheel Tax has been directed by the Court of Petty Sessions, to renew, by the 1st of April next, all the Badges of all Bullock and Horse Pleasure Hackeries, as also those of Labour Carts:—all owners of this description of vehicle are hereby warned accordingly, and directed to attend at the Office of the Assessor, daily, Sunday excepted, from the 1st March next, for the purpose of renewing the Badges, which will be nailed on to every Hackery or Cart, upon the owners paying one quarter of a Rupee to the Assessor for the same. If any Hackery or Cart shall be found on the public roads, or in the possession of any one, without such Badge, after the 1st April next, the owner will be fined for every such offence; one moiety being given to the informer.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
CLERK.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
14th February 1826.

ફુધારી•જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

ફોરટ•પીટીશેશંન•વાલાઓએ•ગાડીઓનાં•છાપાનાં•આપનારને•હોકમ•આપેઓછે જે•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આપરેલ•મડીનાંની• અંદર • શરવે•બલદનાં•ગાડાં•તથા• બલદની•તથા•ગોડાની•જશકીની•ગાડીઓ તથા•લાકુતી•ગાડાંઓનો•છાપો•નવો•ફરેતે•શારુ•શરવે•જાતનાં•ગાડી•તથા•ગાડાં ઓનાં•ઘણીઓને•અગાકુથી•ખબર•આપી એચ•અગર•હોકમ•ફરીએચજે•છાપાનાં• આપનારની•હારીશમાં•આદીતવાર•વગેરે હરરોજ•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•મારચ•મડીનાંની•થીતે•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આપરેલ•મડીનાંની•શુધી•નવો•છાપો•લેવાને• વાસ્તે•આવે•તે•છાપો•હરએક•ગાડીને • અગર•ગાડાંને•ખીલેવતી • જડી•લીએ•અને•તે•છાપાનો•રુપીઓ ૦૧ પાચ્યા•પગાર• ફરવો•ફદાચ•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•આપરેલ•મડીનાં•પઢી•હરએક • ગાડી • અગર• ગાડું•રશતા•હુપર•અથવા•તેહેનાં • ઘણીને તાંકાં•વગર•છાપેનુ•બારફશ•માલમ•પડશે તો•તે•ઘણીને•દંડ•આપવો•પડશે•અને• તે દંડ•અધેથી•અરધો•લાગા•જેકોજ•માલમ• ફરશે•તેને•આપશે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી•ડેબર વારી ૧૮૨૬ *

ફોરટ•પીટીશેશંનનાં•કુકંમથી

વીલીઅમ•ફ્રેનવીક્ષ

ફલારક

શ્રી

ધીચડી મણીર ચ્યર

ચ્યર ચેછુપ ચેતો ચેલીચે ચ્રે ઉંચીગીભેછપ પથ્યાણી ગાડ્યાંચે છાપ્રેચ્ણાર્ યાંષ કુજમન ચીશ્ચ ચ્રષે ચે તા ૧ ચેતે ચપ્રીશ મણી ન્યાચે ચંત ષર્ ચેન્નચ્યા ગાડ્યા ૫ ચેન્નચે ૫ ચેાડ્યાચે ઈસ્ત્રીગા ડ્યા ૫ પ્રાડોત્રી ગાડ્યાચે છાપ્રે નચે મન્નપે યાપમગીતાં ષર્ મ તીચી ગાડી ૫ ગાડ્યા ત્યાંચે ઈ ન્યાષ ચગોધર્ ચ્યર ચેતો ૫ ચ રુપ મગીતાં ચે તા ૧ ચેતે ચર્ચ મણીન્યા પાચ્ણીષ છાપ્રે ચેપાન્નચે ઘમીષંત રુપીપર્ ચેગીષ મરુષ ઘનમ્રેષ તા ૧ ચેતે ચપ્રીશ મણી ન્યા ઘ્રેંત ષપછાપા ચ્યાપચ્યાપ ગીતાં યાપે તોછાપા ધરુપ્ર ગા ડી ચપ્રપ ગાડ્યાંપપ ચીન્યાંચે ષડાપ ચણી ત્યા છાપ્યાચ્ય ૧ પા ષપ્ર ડગાર્ મન્નપ મતચીત તા ૧ ચેતે ચપ્રીશ મણીન્યા ંતર્ ૫ રુચેપ્ર ગાડી ૫ ગાડ્યા ચસ્ત્યા૫ ચ ચપ્રપ ત્યાચે ઉન્યાન્નડેષ ઘગ રુછાપ્યાચેં ધરમષ ગીમ્રન્યાષ ત્યા ઉન્યાષ ંડ ચ્યાપમ્રગેપ ચણી ત્યા ંડાજીષ ચધીભાગ મે ગ્રેં ણી મરુપીપ્ર ત્યાષ ચેતીપ્ર

ગ્રેર્ઉંચીગીભેષનચે હુમ્ર મપરુપ ચીઈરુપ ગ્રેપણી ઈંપ મન્નપ

ઊચઈ ચીગીભેષન ઘ્રગીષ

તા ૧૪ ગ્રેઘ્રીપ્રજી ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

TENDERS

WILL be received at the Office of H. M. Master Shipwright, for BILLS to the amount of £800, at thirty days' sight, on the Honorable COMMISSIONERS of H. M. NAVY.

JOHN POLLEXFEN,
H. M. MASTER SHIPWRIGHT.

BOMBAY,
24th FEBRUARY 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Plate, and Plated Ware, Books, Wine, Palenquins &c. &c. the Property of a Gentleman embarked for England.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a Single Poled Tent.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A BAROUCHE, with a Pair of Horses and a Set of Harness complete, the property of a Gentleman returned to England.

Bombay, 25th February 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 1st day of March.

An Invoice of new Regulation swords, Basket Hilts, suitable for His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Infantry.

New Regulation Naval Captain's swords.
Ditto ditto ditto for Midshipmen.

Sundry Articles of Plate, Furniture &c. the property of a Gentleman embarked for England.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

Several pair of Patent Table Lamps, Spare Domes for ditto, and Copper and Tin Jelly Moulds of sizes.

AT 1 P. M. WILL BE SOLD,

On account of those concerned, three Bags of Damaged long Pepper, imported on the Ship Sunbury, Captain Budwell.

Bombay, 25th February 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, an Arab Bay Colt, 4 years old. The owner parts with him for no fault. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d proximo,

DAY AND NIGHT Telescopes and Sextant, Cutlery, Military Saddles, Lady's Genappe Dresses, Plain Tumblers, and a Variety of uncleared Lots.

Meadows Street, 25th Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BUGGY,
SET OF HARNESS,
AND CAPITAL
ARAB BUGGY HORSE,
Rs. 1,600;
A NEAT
BAROUCHE
PAINTED YELLOW,
Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 25th Feb. 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts.... Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	20
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Sercial in Pints per Dozen.....	20

These wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,
THE FINE SHIP
KATHERINE STEWART
FORBES,
OF 500 TONS,
CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

IS expected to arrive here from New South Wales early in March, and will be dispatched for London without delay.

This ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 24th February 1826.

FOR PASSAGE,
TO ENGLAND,
THE
WINDSOR CASTLE,
600 TONS,
Capt. William Heathorn,
TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE
THE TWENTIETH MARCH,

THIS Ship has been Elegantly fitted up while in Calcutta, and any Medical Gentleman proceeding to Europe, who would undertake the Professional duties on board, will be liberally treated with. — Apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1826.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,
HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS
AT
BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattiawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Gualier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

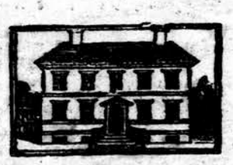
For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations.

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1826.

TO BE LET,



A COMMODIOUS and healthy HOUSE, called the *Bee hive,* the late Residence of Colonel Cowper deceased. For Particulars enquire of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, at Cursetjee Manockjee.

Bombay, 25th February 1826.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following Statement, and hereby notifies that no claim on account of any sum therein mentioned, will be admitted in India, unless preferred within six months from this date.

Register of sums deposited into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of deceased Europen Commissioned, Noncommissioned, and Warrant Officers, and Soldiers, in the service of the Hon'ble Company, from the 1st of July to 31st of December 1825, shewing the amount of those discharged, and those remaining unclaimed.

When Deposited.		By Whom Deposited.	On Account of whose Estate.	Amount.			Remarks.
1825 July	5th	Major C. S. Whitehill, in charge of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry	Lieutenat James Hay, of that Corps	1,292	2	20	Paid the 16th September 1825 to M. West Esq. and Administrator.
	7th	Lieut. Colonel R. A. Willis, Town Major	Lieut. A. Groeme, of the 3d Regt. L. C.	1,172	0	00	Ditto, the 20th July to Ditto, Ditto.
		Ditto, Ditto,	Ensign W. Wroughton, late of Sindiah's Service.	292	0	00	
		Major Farquharson, Sen. Officer in charge of the 22d Regiment	Serjeant Major Kelly, of the said Crops	55			Unclaimed.
	19th	Lieut. Colonel S. P. Dunbar, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry	Capt. G. Marshall, of the said Corps	4,529	3	29	Paid the 16th September 1825 to M. West, Esq and Register and Administrator.
		Ditto, Ditto,	Lieut. M. H. Ottey, of the said Corps	921	0	61	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto
	21st	Lieutenant W. M Webb, of the Artillery, in charge of Ordnance Store Department in the Southern Concan	Gunner William Laing,	39	2	30	
August	9th	Captain James Barton, in charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery	Corporal William Thomson,	9	3	30	
			Gunner George Wilson,	10	0	33	
			" James Gibbons,	1	3	30	
	15th	Lieut. J. S. Leeson, Adjt. of the 4th Troop H. A.	Corporal Lawrence Curran, of the 3d Troop H. A. doing duty with the 4th Troop	513	0	52	
	20th	Captain D. Capon, Commanding 2d or Grenadier Regiment N. I.	Ensign Christopher, of the same Corps	880	3	82	
	25th	William Newnh m, Esq. Military Secretary to Government	Lieutenant Colonel Prother,	1,048	0	56	Paid the 6th September 1825 to Mrs. Prother, widow Executrix.
September	2d	Captain J. W. Aitchison, Assistant Adjt. General B. S. F.	Barrack Serjeant Henry Brown,	145	0	85	
	5th	William Newnham, Esq. Military Secretary to Government	Lieutenant Lyons,	425	0	89	
	7th	Lieut. W. M. Webb, Commanding a detachment of Artillery and in charge of Ordnance Store Department in the Southern Concan	Gunner William Laing,		3	41	Unclaimed.
		Ditto, Ditto,	" Michael McMahon,		3	41	
	14th	Captain Arden, Commanding 8th Regt. N. I.	Ensign Ellis, of the said Corps	623	2	87	
		Ditto Ditto	Qr. Mr. Serjeant Broodley, of the said Corps	106	0	96	
		Captain Graham, Barrack Master	Barrack Master Serjeant R. Turner,	93	0	95	
		Ditto Ditto	" P. Headly,	174	0	64	
		Lieutenant J. S. Leeson, Adjutant 4th Troop H A	Gunner David Lock,	21	1	74	
	21st	Lieut. Colonel A. Robertson, Collector of Candeish	Lieut. Shaw, Comg. Local Battalion in Candeish	554	3	13	Paid the 25th October 1825 to M. West Esq. Register and Administrator.
		Lieut. W. Wade, Acting Adjutant 1st Bombay European Regiment	Private John Smith	24	3	51	
October	27th	Major E. Hardy, Commanding 1st Battalion Artillery	Gunner James Hay,	8	0	04	
			" Peter Farley,	21	0	20	
			" Patrick Mylett,	11	2	22	
			" William Robberstock,	11	1	78	
			" James Pott,	8	0	50	
			" James Foley	1	0	41	
			" Thomas Forster,	32	3	95	
			" Thomas Gentry,	46	1	60	
			" J. Tobin,	70	2	56	
			" Daniel Vaughan,	12	2	00	
			" Patrick Kays,	8	0	00	
			" George Tropp,	37	0	00	
	27th	Captain James Barton, in charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery	" Alexander Scott,	27	2	65	
			" Robert Hamilton,	17	2	00	Unclaimed.
			Corporal William Emason,	12	0	80	
			Bombardier John Bond	9	3	59	
			Gunner James M'Craith,	2	3	09	
			" Patrick Neil,	5	2	36	
			" Henry Byrnes,	2	1	44	
		Major S. R. Strover, late in charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery	2d Lieutenant T. H. Heathcote,	904	0	62	
	31st	Captain T. Stevenson, Commanding 1st Troop H. A.	Gunner Hugh Boyton,	40	0	97	
			" John Aspinal,	52	3	49	
			" Serjeant Thomas Picklett,	52	2	14	
November	16th	Captain D. Capon, Sen. Officer in charge of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.	Lieut. James George Lascelles, of the said corps.	1,634	2	30	
		Captain T. Hickes, in charge of the 11th Regt. N. I.	Lieutenant James Paul, of the same corps	319	0	58	
	29th	Lieut. and Adjutant A. M'D. Elder, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment	Private David Law,	24	2	26	
		Major T. Roome, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Comg. in the Northern Concan.	Lieut. Paul, of the 11th Regiment N. I.	296	3	42	Paid the 10th December 1825 to the Editor of the Bombay Courier for an Advertisement Rupees 4 3 50.
	30th	Captain G. W. Gibson, Deputy Commissary of Stores M. F. F.	Sub-Condr. C. Croxton, of the Store Dept.	112	2	60	Unclaimed.
December	7th	Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Willis, Town Major.	Lieut. Col. John Wisset, of the Madras Est.	3,349	3	73	Unclaimed.
	8th	William Newnham, Esq. Military Secretary to Government	Lieutenant Colonel Prother,	1,164	1	08	Paid the 16th December 1825 to Mrs. Prother, widow, Executrix.
	22d	Lieutenant and Adjutant A. M'Donald Elder, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment	Private Edward Malone,	19	0	20	
		Captain T Schuler, Commanding 3d Troop H. A.	Serjeant Patrick Ward,	52	3	91	
			Trumpeter Henry Schmidh,	6	1	61	
		Captain William Spiller, Commanding Auxiliary Horse	Lieut. James Lascelles, of the 2d Gre. Regt.	528	0	00	Unclaimed.
	24th	Captain J. D. Crozier, Acting Paymaster S. D. A.	Gunner Thomas Gibbon, of the 3d Troop H. A.	46	1	50	
			Barrack Master Serjeant R. Turner,	11	1	25	

ERRORS EXPECTED,

(Signed) J. WEDDERBURN,
Accountant General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st December 1825.

It is hereby notified, for the information of those concerned, that all claims to the above Estates, if not preferred within six months from the date of the Advertisement, will not be admitted in India.

(Signed) J. WEDDERBURN,
Accountant General.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th February 1826.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

AVISO.

HE preciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.
1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,
1 Ditto..... do. Trombon,
1 Ditto..... do. Trompa,
2 Ditto..... do. Clarineta,
aquem daraõ salario liberal, e por informaçaõ mais particular perguntaõ aos Srs. WOOLER E COMPANHIA.
Bombaim, 9 de Fevereiro de 1826.

Advertisement.

THAT PUTTELL MOHUNLOLL DULLUBDASS, of Bombay, having contracted to Mortgage to THUCKER RUTTONSEY DHARSEY Two spots of GROUND, with GARDENS, HOUSES, BUNGALOES, &c. situated at Mazagon, in the Culvady Poorjee, also two other spots of GARDENS, GROUNDS, with FRUIT TREES &c. situated in the same district of Mazagon, if any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, thereupon, he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said MORTGAGEE within Fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 24th day of February 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબાવાલો પટેલ મોહનલાલ દુલભદાદા એ ઘણીએ ઠકર રટનશી ધારશી ને બે જમીનનાં ઝટકા તેમાં વાડી તથા ઘેકરો તથા બંગલાઓ તથા બીજાં ઝાડ—એ જમીન શ્રી મજગાંમમાં ઝલવાડી શ્રુરજીમાંછ તથા બીજા એ વાડીની જમીનના ઝટકા તેમાં એવાના જાફાડો તથા બીજા ઝાડ—એ જમીન શ્રી મજગાંમમાં ઝલવાડી શ્રુરજીમાંછ—એ શરવે જમીનો ગીરવી આપવાનુ ઝાટુ ઝીધુંછે—એ ઉપર ઉરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર બેકુલ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશી પોચનો ફોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ગીરવી લેણારને જાહેર ઝરે—તેઆરપછી ઝોછનો દાવો ઝબુલ ઝરશે નડી *

તા. ૨૪ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

જાહેર ખબર

પારશી ઝવશજી શીકોરાબજી કુવરવાલાનુ ઘેકર એક ગાલા બેનુ પોતાનાં પછાશાથી બાંધેલુ એ ઘેકર શ્રી ઝોટ મધે મકમદ શરીનાં બંગલા આગલછે—એ ઘેકર ઉપર ઝોછનો દાવો પોચતો ફોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને એ ઘણીનો છોઝરો દોરાબજી ઝવશજીને એજ ઘેકરમાં જાહેર ઝરે—તાર પછી ઝોછનો દાવો ઝબુલ ઝરશે નડી *

તા. ૨૫ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND, in charge of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Surgeon WARNER, and disposed of the same by Public Outcry, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, and such other demands as are authorised by the Articles of War, remitted the Balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees Five Thousand and Thirty (5030-0-0) to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, through the Military Secretary to Government.

Camp Mhow, 16th Feb. 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN JULIUS G. GRIFFITH, Commanding at Ahmednuggur, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieut. JAMES MAJORIBANKS, of the 3d. Regt. N. I. at this station, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, &c. lodged the Balance arising from the Sale of the Effects, Bombay Rupees Four Hundred and Two and Eighty-seven Reas (402-0-87) in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

AHMEDNUGGUR,
11th February 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM WROUGHTON, late of Bombay, British subject, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of February 1826.

Advertisement.

THE REGISTRAR on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, being about to close the accounts of his Administrations to the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.

THE ESTATE OF

JOHN STRACHAN, Surgeon.—Claim filed to be paid off.

CHARLES SAMPSON,—No claims filed.

JOHN BENSON, Master Mariner—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

WILLIAM JOHN BUSHBY, Civil Service.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

E. S. THOMPSON, Lieut.—Claims filed to be paid off.

JAMES PENROSE, Surgeon.—No Claims filed.

WILLIAM LAW, Asst. Sur.—Claims filed to be paid off.

JAMES THOMAS BREWER, Master Mariner.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

The demands made on the above Estates, must be supported by the vouchers and proofs the parties claiming may have; and also verified by Affidavit. All demands not so substantiated will be excluded the benefit of the dividends now purposed to be made.

M. WEST,
REGISTRAR & ADMR.

BOMBAY
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
23d February 1826.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

MINUTE OF COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 24TH 1826.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine the Hon'ble MUSGRAVE ALURED HENRY HARRIS, and MR. ALEXANDER G. MALCOLM, in the Mahratta Language, that both these Gentlemen have displayed a proficiency in this language, which sufficiently qualifies them for the transaction of public business.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 74 of 1826.—With the view to ensure a ready supply of the necessary stores to Officers of Engineers, whenever they may be required to accompany detachments of troops on service, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the several Commissaries of Stores at Subordinate Stations, keep up within their respective depôts a constant supply of Engineer Stores, consisting of the Articles enumerated in the following list, and that the Commissary of Stores at the Presidency keep of each Article, double the number or quantity therein specified.

The Engineer Stores in charge of the Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, shall be issued only on Indent by the Chief Engineer, countersigned by the Military Board, and the subordinate Commissaries shall not issue such stores except on Indent by the Inspecting Engineer Officer, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of Division.

The Commissary of Stores at the Presidency will include in his periodical returns to the Military Board, a report of the Engineer stores in his charge; entering them distinct from the Stores of the Artillery or the Quarter Master General's Department, and the Commissaries at subordinate stations will furnish to the Inspecting Engineer Officers of their respective Divisions of the Army, separate reports of such stores in their charge, at the same periods as they furnish their periodical returns to the Military Board.

List of Engineer Tools, &c. always to be kept in charge of the different Commissaries of Stores; one set at each Subordinate Depôt, and two at the Presidency.

10,000 Sand Bags.
10,000 Yards of Twine.
1,000 Rattan Baskets.
500 Yards of Cotton Rope.
100 Hides.
20 Hand mallets.
200 Feet of scaling ladder of various length.
1 Chest of mining tools.
20 Cap Hooks. } with Spare Handles.
20 Sap Forks, }
150 Pickaxes, }
150 Hoes, }
150 Spades, }
20 Hand Hatchets, }
20 Felling Axes, }
20 Bill Hooks. }
5 Dark Lanthorns,
5 Horn ditto,
20 Iron Crows,
8 Hand Saws,
2 Cross Cut Saws,
50 Hand Barrows,
25 Fascine Chokers,
25 Fascine Mallets,
10 Sledge Hammers,
10 Hand Spikes,
20 Ditto Common.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1826.

No. 75 of 1826.—Lieutenant Hart, of 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Billamore of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry are appointed Assistants to the Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salsette.

No. 76 of 1826.—Captain W. F. Hewitt of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is placed at the disposal of the Government at Fort St. George, and directed to proceed to Madras without delay.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1826.

No. 77 of 1826.—A Cantonment order by the officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated 30th of September last placing Lieutenant Thuillers 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, in charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments with the Troops proceeding to Cutch, and a further order by the same authority dated the 4th October last appointing Lieutenant W. Macan, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the duties of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments with that Corps, from the 1st of that month until the return of the regiment to the Head Quarters of the province, are confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1826.

No. 78 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Hart of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be an assistant to the Surveyor in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 79 of 1826.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. dated Baroda 22d December 1825. delivering over the command of the Troops serving with the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, to Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, until further Orders, and directing all Reports and returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Captain J. W. Aitchison upon his own departure to take command of the Surat Division of the Army.

An Order by Major J. W. Aitchison dated Baroda 3d January 1826, directing all Reports and Returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Captain McIntire from that date.

An Order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated Camp Seroor Monday 6th February 1826 appointing Captain J. Keith to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General in the Poona Division of the Army from that date.

An Order by Major Stanley dated Chowke 23d January 1826, appointing Lieutenant T. Mitchell to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 300 Rank and file of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Baroda.

An order by Major Pierce, dated Rajcote, 25th January, 1826, appointed Lieutenant W. Maunsell, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 300 rank and file of the 5th regiment ordered on out-post duty.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wilson, dated Head Quarters Malwa Field Force 2d February 1826, directing all reports and returns of the Force to be made from that date to Lieutenant Colonel Salter, until further orders, in consequence of his own appointment to the command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 80 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major H. R. Deschamps dated Malligaum 28th ultimo appointing Ensign P. T. French, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry instead of Lieutenant Woodburn ordered to do duty with a Company of Pioneers.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel S. Wilson, dated Kaira 31st ultimo appointing Ensign D. Graham, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 500 Rank and file composed of men of that Regiment and of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion doing duty at Kaira.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. dated Surat 11th instant appointing assistant Surgeon Ormond 10th Regiment Native Infantry to Officiate as Assistant to the Garrison and Civil Surgeon at that Station until further Orders, vice Black appointed to the Marine.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Camp Kaira Thursday 2d February 1826 appointing Lieutenant Cumberlege His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to act as Adjutant to the Detachment 4th Dragoons at Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 81 of 1826.—Lieutenant H. Lyons of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Hope on sick certificate for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1826.

No. 82 of 1826.—Ensign D. A. Malcolm, of the 3d Regt. Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Gwalior.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 1ST 1826.

Mr. William Richardson, Acting second Register at Poona.

FEBRUARY 4TH 1826.

Mr. Edward G. Fawcett, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Southern Conkan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 22D 1826.

The Honorable Musgrave A. H. Harris, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

Our readers are no doubt all aware, ere this, of the recommencement of hostilities with the Bhurmese, and of the successful attack made by our troops on the fortified position of Malown, which ended in the capture of the enemy's guns, treasure, and stores of every description. We understand that private letters were received here yesterday from Calcutta, which mentioned that the Enterprise had arrived with dispatches from Sir Archibald Campbell, and we consequently fully hoped to be able to give, in our present number, the latest official details of occurrences in Ava; but in this we have been disappointed, by the non arrival of the Bengal Dawk. The Bhurmese appear to have shewn less courage on the last occasion than on any former one, where our army came in contact with them, and if Sir A. Campbell is able to obtain sufficient carriage for his military stores, and draught cattle for his guns, we do not anticipate that he will meet with much opposition in his advance to the capital. Should the King persist in defending Amerapoorah, it will then be seen what feats of valour the household troops, the Imperial guards of the Royal line of Ava, will perform in defence of the GOLDEN FOOT. The amount of the military chest taken at Malown, holds out but little hope of prize money to our troops, though they were at first led to believe that they would find all the Royal warehouses filled with nothing but massive blocks of silver.

We have republished from the Calcutta Govt. Gazette the last dispatch from Lord Combermere, which is accompanied with a return of the casualties which took place in the assault of Bhurtpore, and announces the surrender of Biana, Wier, Kombeir, Deig, and Kama, the only forts that remained in the hands of the Jauts.

The ship Claudine, Capt. Chrystie, from the Thames the 10th and the Downs the 13th September, has arrived at Calcutta. The addition to our Europe intelligence, brought by this opportunity, is not very important. The too ardent indulgence in cotton speculation had given rise to many failures, particularly in Liverpool. There had been an unusual and unaccountable alarm in the money market, and the 3 per cent Consols had been so low as 87.—Spain continued in a more unsettled state than ever, and though the victories of the Greeks were still boasted of in some of the public prints, the accounts were so contradictory as to deprive them of all title to credence.

Every person who has visited Bombay must have remarked the goodness of the roads, and the excellent state of repair in which they are every where kept, notwithstanding the constant attrition they are obliged to undergo, from a greater number and variety of wheel carriages than perhaps any place of the same size, European or Asiatic, could ever boast of. There is, however, one of our public roads that is still susceptible of much improvement, and as it leads to the pleasantest drive on the Island, we are only surprised that it has remained so long in its present state. We allude to the road from the Esplanade, through Geergaum, to the Breach, and more particularly to two parts of it. The first of these is immediately on the Esplanade side of the Portuguese Church, where there are two or three sharp turns, so narrow that it requires both skill and caution to make two carriages pass each other. The other part, which is perhaps still more in want of improvement, is the long narrow lane (for it does not deserve the name of a road) which extends from the first turn, after passing the Portuguese church, nearly to the tank. We have little doubt that sufficient ground might be purchased from the neighbouring proprietors, to admit of the road in the direction we have mentioned being widened, and the sharp angles cut off, so as to give freeer access from the Fort, to one of the most beautiful parts of the Island.

Our letters from Guzerat mention, that the sickness, which had prevailed in that Province to so great an extent, had much diminished. We also learn from one of those, that His Highness the Guicawar ordered a royal salute to be fired, on hearing of the intelligence of the fall of Bhurtpore.

On Sunday Morning last, after an earnest and appropriate appeal, in a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, from Job xxix. 15. for the benefit of the Education Society, more than Rs. 820 were collected for that highly useful institution.

On Wednesday the 22d instant, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. It was attended by the Hon'ble the Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Lady West, the Lady Patroness of the Society, Mrs. Sparrow, Sir Charles and Lady Chambers, the Superintendent of Marine, and several other highly respectable individuals who take an interest in the concerns of the Society. The Hon'ble the Governor took the Chair at 10 o'clock, when an examination of

some of the classes of the two Schools took place, after which, prizes were given to those children whose proficiency had been most satisfactory; they were presented to the boys by the Hon'ble the Governor, and to the girls by the Lady Patroness. The report of the Proceedings of the Society during the year 1825 was then read, from which it appeared that there were in the Boys' School 111 whole boarders, and 135 day scholars; 19 whole boarders had been admitted during the year, 13 have gone out from the School, and four have died. At present there are eleven or twelve boys ready to leave the school, who will be apprenticed in the public service in the course of two months.

In the Girls' School there were 80 at the end of the year; 16 have been admitted; three have left the school, and four have died in the last year. The examination of the children lately held gave much satisfaction to the committees, and spoke highly in favour of the attention of the master and mistress to their respective establishments.

The committee have within the last five months determined to open a Savings Bank, for the benefit of the children who have been educated by the Society. The Rev. Mr. Young has been so good as to draw up some regulations for its management, and to superintend its formation. The following Circular, drawn up by that Gentleman, has been sent to many of the young people now in service.

"SAVINGS BANK.

"The Managing Committee of the Education Society, anxious for the encouragement of habits of prudence and frugality among the young persons who have been educated at the Central School, are desirous of affording them the means of laying by their monthly savings, without being exposed to the risk of losing them, or giving up permanently the command of them. For this purpose they intend to establish a Savings Bank, which will not only insure the benefit of security, but it is hoped, also, the increase of the sums, accumulated by the addition of interest.

"As it will require the deposit of some considerable sum to obtain interest, either upon Government security or from a house of agency, and as there will be likewise some trifling expense attending the management, the committee do not promise any advantage to depositors immediately, besides secure custody, with the certainty of having their money repaid to them as soon as required. They will, however, use their best endeavour to make such early investment of deposits as will procure for the institution every advantage which the circumstances will admit of, and after a few months', or a year's experiment, they will be able to ascertain whether any or what rate of interest can be allowed. If, at the end of the first year, a payment of interest can be made, it will be divided among the depositors, whose names shall then be on the books, in proportion to the amount of their deposits, and the time they have been in the Bank.

"Deposits will be received, and money repaid, on the 2d Wednesday of every month, at the Vestry Room of St. Thomas's Church, from 11 till 12 o'clock.

"Remittances from Outstations may be made through the Pay Office, payable to the Rev. David Young."

The total receipts of the Society during the year amount to Rs. 35,026-1-48. The expences during the same period Rupees 33,252-1-4.

In the above payments, the amount drawn from the H. C. Treasury, on account of the new buildings, is of course not included. This, at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 62,52?-8-50. These buildings are now much advanced, and present a very respectable appearance upon the Island, and before the end of the present year the Society hope to remove the two Central Schools into them.

The subjoined Report of Mr. Richmond's practice in diseases of the Eye, during his residence at Surat, is calculated to excite interest and create satisfaction. The natives of this country seldom comprehend, or sufficiently appreciate, those plans for their benefit, the results of which are only to be the fruit of time and careful cultivation; and some of the more ignorant are apt to conclude, from the very earnestness often displayed in introducing our improvements, that self-interest, and not their good, is the motive by which we are influenced. This is particularly the case in the practice of vaccination, and many people, in remote parts of the country, still believe that our only intention in its propagation, is to put a *chap*, or mark, upon their children, by which they may be afterwards discovered and subjected to a poll tax, or pressed to serve as sepoys in our army. The labours of the oculist, however, by his being frequently able almost instantaneously to remove, to a considerable extent, one of the greatest evils which can afflict humanity, are not only striking in their effects, but the benefit is so immediate, as to be fully estimated and acknowledged. Even where his success is only partial, still the addition of the minutest ray of light, which tends to encrease the means of communication with the external world, gives the highest delight, and is received with correspondent gratitude. The Eye Infirmary at the Presidency, as we shall perhaps have an opportunity of shewing, has also fully answered the purposes for which it was intended; and the liberal support of institutions of this nature, on the part of Government, must convince our native subjects that the minutest attention is always directed to their comfort and welfare.

"*ABSTRACT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, treated by surgical operation at Surat and neighbouring Villages, from the 12th May, to the 2d December* 1825.

Diseases.	Restored to good sight by operation.	Restored to sight by operation, but lost it afterward by imprudence.	Restored to a degree of useful sight by operation.	Total number of cataracts, Artificial pupils, and Pterygiums, successfully treated.
Cataracts	586	31	,,	586
Closed Pupils	13	,,	7	13
Pterygiums	4	,,	,,	4
General Total restored to good sight by operation				603

"*ABSTRACT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, treated without surgical Operation.*

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	No Better.	Remarks.
Granular Conjunctiva	212	30	0	
Ophthalmia	135	0	0	
Leucoma	1	47	44	
Nebula Cornea	4	6	3	
Vascular Cornea	3	5	0	
Epiphora	9	0	0	
Lippitudo	3	0	0	
Entropium	0	10	6	
Ectropium	2	3	0	
Trichiasis	8	0	0	
Amaurosis	0	10	28	
Amaurosis and Cataract	3	19	79	
Nyctalopia	8	11	0	
Hemeralopia	11	0	0	
Hydrophthalmia	0	3	0	
Staphyloma	0	3	22	
Fistula Lachrymalis	6	3	1	
Hordeolum	2	0	0	
Incipient Cataracts	0	0	129	Not treated.
Structure destroyed before application was made	0	0	138	Not treated.
	402	14	458	Grand Total,..1002

"These abstracts present a great number of diversified diseases of the eye, and show that the people of Surat and its vicinity, are not less afflicted with them than those in other parts of the country through which I have travelled.

"In visiting different parts of the Town of Surat, I found few families, comparatively, which were wholly exempt from such diseases. The number of children blind from the loss of structure of the eye, occasioned by protracted inflammation, bears a great proportion in my monthly returns.

"Neglected inflammation is the principal cause of so much blindness among the natives, and it is brought on by the long dry season and the hot winds; the latter, also, carrying dust into the eyes. The people, when attacked with inflammation in the eyes, have no means of arresting its progress, but on the contrary, frequently so aggravate its symptoms, by the application of acrimonious and stimulating substances, that it ends in total destruction of the organ.

"To cure the disease, some patients have recourse to amulets and charms, and by doing so, they, without intention, leave the disease to the course of nature, and it not unfrequently happens, that they who act in this manner are more fortunate in the termination, than those who apply pernicious ingredients.

"Repeated instances of father and mother of one family, both blind from cataract, have been brought to me by their son, and have been restored to sight; and there have been some instances of mothers of families, blind eight years by the same disease, who, as soon as the operation was performed, recognised their children, embraced them, and shed tears of joy over them. A considerable number of people, blind from the same causes for the space of ten years, and some for the space of seventeen, were also restored to sight.

"It sometimes happened, that people cataracts in both eyes, but blind only in one, the opacity not being so dense in the other, and having sight left sufficient for many useful purposes, have found the improvement of vision so great, after the blind eye was restored to sight, that they were induced to return, and request me to operate on the other eye also.

"During the first three months of my residence here, as soon as the door of the apartment was opened in the morning to receive the patients for prescription, they thronged in with so much eagerness, as to tread down old people and children; in consequence of which, I was compelled to admit them by different doors. Among so great a number of people, I have occasionally restored twenty blind to sight in the course of one day; when afterwards travelling among the neighbouring villages of Surat, I have, in the same space of time, restored twenty-two blind to sight, all from cataract.

"It may be proper for me to mention, that when operating of late, in the midst of a crowd of people, in order the more readily to conciliate their good-will to the operation, I have found it of great advantage to use an instrument, having a handle, only three quarters of an inch long. By this means it is concealed from the view of the by-standers, or, if it happen to be observed by any of them, it has such a diminutive appearance, as to excite in them but very little, if any, dislike.

"As I have often heard of ingratitude forming a prominent feature in the Hindoo character, I cannot avoid mentioning here, that I never saw people more grateful for any favour, than the generality of them in this place were for the restoration of sight. Some of them were about to express their gratitude in a manner that called instantly for my decided disapprobation, and I informed them, that for whatever benefit they had received they were wholly indebted to Government, and on that account no acknowledgment was expected, nor would any be received from their hands.

"In the number of blind people restored to sight, in this Town, there were three boys born blind with cataract, one five years of age, another eight, and another thirteen. So little pain did the operation appear to give them, while they were seated on the floor during its performance, that they required no person to hold them; my assistant only supported their head. The patients being so young, I was induced not to disturb the eye much, but merely to open the vertex of the cataract freely, which soon cleared up, and let in the light, when they saw well.

"The acquisition of sight appeared exceedingly to raise the happiness of the oldest boy. The first time he began to perceive objects, and was able to walk without a guide, he proceeded up two pair of stairs to me, and requested me to observe how well he could walk alone.

"I held a bunch of keys before him, but he could not conceive what they were until I shook them, when he immediately ascertained what they were, by the jingling sound. I laid a small square mahogany box before him, but neither did he know what it was, until he felt it, when the sense of touch immediately informed him.

"I then showed him an infant born of European parents, the sight of which very considerably engaged his attention, and raised in him the curiosity of inspecting it very narrowly. He seemed afraid, however, to touch it, and affirmed he had not the least idea of what it was. I laid his hand on the child's arms, at which he started back, and expressed a wish to retire. I then drew his hand over the child's face, which he immediately recognised to be the features of a child. He laughed heartily, and appeared very much pleased at his own discovery.

"He was longer in learning to distinguish colours than in learning the names of things. White and red he soon distinguished, but yellow, green, and blue, he confounded with black, yet, he said these colours contained more white than black. When from the roof of a high building he viewed the river Taptee, he pointed with his hand towards it, and showed by his manner of expression that he felt great pleasure in viewing it; he requested my assistant to look in that direction, apparently for the purpose of enjoying the sight with him, but he had not the least idea of its being a body of water.

"I showed him many other things, with nearly the same result, and a short time after these experiments were performed, I laid all the same things again before him, when he readily recognised them by the eye. He now follows the occupation of a shepherd.

"As a question of very considerable importance, which has been frequently discussed by writers on the subject of cataract, is still undecided, that is, whether it be most proper to couch or extract, I have availed myself of the many opportunities presented to me during the course of the last year, and extracted a very considerable number of cataracts. In order the better to observe the subsequent effects of the different operations, I extracted the cataract from one eye, and immediately afterward couched the other; while in the case of some other patients, I extracted both cataracts at the same time.

"The result of my experience is hostile to the practice of extraction. The reasons which have led to this conclusion, are the difficulty of being always able to make the corneal section sufficiently large with by one punctuation of the knife; the unsteadiness of the Hindoo patient during punctuation; the impossibility of removing the opake capsule with the lens, except in a few cases where the capsule is exceedingly soft, and adheres to the vertex of the opake lens, with which it comes away; the greater pain connected with the formation of the corneal section, than the passing of the needle through the coats; the greater degree of irritation after extraction than after couching; and the untoward treatment which the natives practise on their eyes after the operation. Besides, in referring to my register, which contains thirteen hundred cases of blind from cataract, restored to sight during the last twenty months, I find but four hundred and thirty seven purely lenticular cases, and eight hundred and sixty three lenticular combined with capsular opacity, of which number were ninety two fluid, containing a small, hard, opake lens. So great a proportion of capsulo-lenticular cataracts, form, with the preceding circumstances, insuperable objections to the operation of extraction becoming general, and of their removal I see no possibility.

"I may also observe, that every one of these cataracts could have been couched with ease, and it is most probable I would have removed them all by couching, had I not been anxious to ascertain by experience the best mode of operating; whereas not more than the third of the thirteen hundred could have been extracted; for extraction is a rude operation, unless performed by one punctuation of the knife, and the incision made large enough to allow the entire cataract to pass out, with scarcely any, or, if possible, no pressure on the eyeball, and without the introduction of a scoop, but when so done, it is an admirable operation. I have not met one instance of the vitreous humour escaping, to the detriment of the eye, nor do I believe it possible to happen, except when the eye is rudely handled.

"The propriety of operating on both eyes at the same time, has also engaged the attention of writers on cataract; and as this subject still remains undecided, I may state, that I have invariably operated on both eyes at the same time, with the most complete success; but great care should be taken, that the eye be disturbed as little as possible.

"The total number of blind restored to sight from cataract, during the course of the last year, is as follows; two hundred and twenty six restored to sight at Ahmednuggur, and five hundred and eighty six restored to sight at Surat, which make a total of eight hundred and twelve.

"Besides cataractous patients, there were one thousand and two with other diseases in the eye, treated at Surat, and one hundred at Ahmednuggur, making a grand total of nineteen hundred and fourteen cases treated during the course of the last year.

"With respect to the native practitioners, I have to report, that a short time after my arrival here, I had occasional visits from some of them, but apparently they wished to conceal their intention. When I discovered their profession, I communicated to them my directions from Government, and how glad I would be to render them assistance. They appeared to be in much better circumstances than those I have met in other parts of the country; they practised only the branch of oculism.

"They desired to see my mode of operating; and having done so, they asked, to what purpose would it be for them to learn my method, since they were unable to procure instruments. I requested them to attend as often as they could do conveniently, and said I would undertake to procure some instruments when they were able to operate. I promised to show them a more certain and easy method of operating than any which they knew. I pointed out to them the extensive field of practice lying in every part of the coun-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

try, and how a correct knowledge of their profession would give them an ascendancy over other practitioners, and procure them a comfortable income.

"To win and encourage them, I shewed them the goodness of vision in forty patients, whom I had just restored to sight. In order to draw a correct focus in the eye, I fitted on cataractous glasses, when the patients, with great warmth, immediately expressed the perfection of their vision. One old doctor, however, seemed not to relish this open mode of expression; and without the least ceremony removed the glasses and handed them back to me. I again fitted them on another patient, when the old doctor as readily removed them. I continued fitting them on other patients, and humoured them in their disguise, while he continued removing the glasses, until we went over the whole number.

"At that time I had about four hundred patients attending me daily, and from twelve to twenty operations to perform at the same time; so that my time was wholly occupied in practice, on which account I found it impossible to discharge the duty towards the native practitioners, in a manner satisfactory to myself. They appeared chagrined at the great number of patients. I heard that they had endeavoured to dissuade the people from coming to me, but judging from the increase in number, their advice had a contrary effect: finding no employment in the town, they departed.

"I was informed, by several patients on whom they had operated, that they were in the habit of extorting money from their patients in a very cruel manner. When they had proceeded to a certain length in the operation, they fastened a crooked instrument in the eye, and allowed it to remain, until the patient came down with so much money as they wanted. I heard the same kind of story from a native practitioner at Ahmednuggur, but I did not then give it credit. I am now, however, inclined to think there is some truth in this account of their conduct, especially when they are apprehensive of obtaining otherwise but little reward.

"GEO. RICHMOND,
Assist. Surgeon,
and Oculist to Subordinate
Stations, Bombay."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, FEB. 22.

We understand, that Col. Macdonald will proceed on his embassy to Persia towards the end of this month. The H. C. Ship of war Amherst, is said to be preparing for his accommodation; and the Byramgore is expected to be engaged, for the conveyance of his suite and baggage.

The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, left the harbour for Bengal on Monday, with Capt. Maughan H. C. Marine, Passenger.

Sporting Intelligence.

MHOW TURF.

Third Day, Friday, 10th February 1826.

His Highness Mulhar Rao Holcar's Purse of Rupees 1,000, for all Horses carrying 9st 7lb. heats 3 miles, entrance 4 gold mohurs.

Mr. Erskine's.....	G. A. H. Golightly.....	1 1
Mr. Clarke's	G. A. H. Boxkeeper....	2 2

First Heat, Both off at score, Golightly with the inner course, and for the first mile and a half well together, running it in 3 6. Golightly now began to take the lead, and maintained it to the winning post.

Time 6 27

Second Heat, Much the same running as in the first heat.—Golightly had the superiority of foot and bottom, and won handsomely.—Time not taken.

The Give and Take of Rupees 600, for all horses, weight for inches.—Heats 1½ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

		st.	lb.	oz.
Mr. Cuninghame's,	B. A. H. Cornet.....	1 1	8 12	4
Captain Morris's..	G. A. H. Firefly....	2 2	8 12	4
Mr, Clarke's...	Black C. H. Scorpion....	4 3	8 10	2
Mr. Brett's.....	G. A. H. Young Rapid	3 4	9 1	0

First Heat, All off together. Rapid taking the lead, maintained it to the first half mile post, hard pushed by Firefly, when Cornet made play, and headed, winning the heat in great style, with Firefly about two lengths in his rear. The other horses ran to save their distance.

Time 2 57

Second Heat, A capital start, Rapid, Cornet, and Scorpion running well together. The former, however, soon dropt in the rear, when Firefly passed him, and crept up to the Black, who also began to lose ground. Cornet, however, kept his distance from the Fly, notwithstanding a gallant push made by the latter at the turn-in, who lost the race by two lengths. The Cornet ran in excellent style, and won cleverly.

Time 2 58

In consequence of doubts having been expressed about the time of the first heat, from its excellence, the second heat was minuted down on paper from three watches

Fourth Day, Monday, 13th February.

The Malwa Stakes of Rupees 1,000, for all horses, weight for age,—heats 2 miles, entrance 4 gold mohurs.

Mr. Clarke's.....	G. A. H. Boxkeeper...	2 3
Mr Erskine's.....	G. A. H. Golightly....	3 2
Mr. Cuninghame's...	B. A. H. Cornet.....	1 1

First Heat, Cornet and Boxkeeper ran neck and neck for the first mile, Golightly several lengths in the rear. Cornet soon after headed, and won the heat handsomely.

Time 4 5

Second Heat, Boxkeeper and Cornet again ran away together; at the mile and a half post, Golightly, in capital style, began to make play; at the turn-in he headed Boxkeeper, but could not touch the Cornet.

Time 4 4½

The Minister's Purse of Rupees 500, with 500 Rupees from the fund, for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards, heats once round the course, *i. e.* one mile and a half and 120 yards.—Entrance 5 gold mohurs.

Mr. Brett's....	G. A. H. Young Rapid..	8*st.*	8*lb.*	2 3
Capt. Morris's..	G. A. H. Firefly.....	9	5	1 1
Mr. Clarke's...	B. A. H. Flibbertygibbet.	8	12	3 2

First Heat, A good start.—Firefly took the lead, and was never headed.

Second Heat, The same as the first.

Time 1st *heat*, 3 14 — 120 *yards*.. 0 7; 1st ½ *mile* 1 0; 2d ½ *mile* 1 1; 3d ½ *mile* 1 6

Time 2d *heat*, 3 15 — 9; 59; 1 2; 1 5

Fifth and last Day, Wednesday, 15th Feb.

A Subscription Purse of 50 Rupees each, with 700 from the fund, for all horses carrying 9 7, heats one mile.

Mr. Clarke's.....	G. A. H. Boxkeeper.	4	1	2	1
Captain Morris's...	G. A. H. Firefly.....	2	3	1	2
Mr. Cuninghame's.	B. A. H. Cornet.....	1	2	3	3
Mr. Hughes's.....	Bk. C. H. Scorpion...	3	4	*drawn*,	

First Heat, Cornet the favourite at 3 to 1. A good start, Cornet rather a-head. For half a mile all close together, when Boxkeeper held in to save his distance. Scorpion soon after dropped in the rear, and the race was beautifully run by Cornet and Firefly, the former winning by half a length.

Time 1 58½

Second Heat, A most interesting push was made for this heat by Cornet and Boxkeeper, the latter winning stylishly. Firefly saved his distance. A cross was claimed by Cornet, but there not being proof to establish it, the heat was given to Boxkeeper, by the decision of the judges.

Time 1 57

Third Heat, Cornet had a good start, Boxkeeper some lengths in his rear, Firefly between them. About the half mile, the Fly settled close by the Cornet's quarters, with Boxkeeper well up to win. All three ran at a slapping pace, spurs and whips went to work, and the heat was won by Firefly by scarce half a length.

Time 1 58

Fourth Heat, Firefly and Boxkeeper, having both saved a distance, and Cornet having run for every heat, the odds were now considerably against him, notwithstanding which the little horse ran gallantly for the purse, and though he lost the heat to Boxkeeper, lost no leaf of the laurels he had already acquired. Boxkeeper proved himself a game and a good horse.

Time 2 *minutes.*

The Beaten Plate of Rupees 500, for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting, heats 1½ miles, entrance 3 gold mohurs, handicapped.

Mr. Clarke's....	B. A. H. Flibbertygibbet,	8*st.*	4*lb.*	3
Mr. Brett's.....	G. A. H. Young Rapid..	8	7	1
The Admiral's...	G. A. G. Sailor.....	8	4	2

First Heat, A splendid mile race between Rapid and Sailor, the former then headed, and won easily.

Time 3

Second Heat, The horses started well together, Rapid leading, Sailor neck and neck for the first half mile, when Flibberty headed, and soon after ran up to Rapid, and the race became exceedingly interesting. Both horses brought to the whip, and the heat was won with difficulty by a neck.

Time 3 5

The Untrained Plate of Rupees 300, was won easily by Mr. Luyken's Swap beating two others.

The Poney Plate of Rupees 200, for all ponies 13 hands and under, was carried off by Mr. Cuninghame's B. P. Jemmer beating Mr. Capias's C. P. Tom Hopkins, in hand.

The Tattoo Purse called forth the energies of all the native sporting characters, some five or six dozen started, and the race afforded a variety of amusement, and closed a season seldom equalled in excellence of time or competition.

The next meeting will be held on the first Monday of December, and the liberal subscriptions at the public breakfast this morning, hold out a prospect of capital sport.

First Day, Monday, 4th December 1826.

A Maiden Sweepstakes of Rupees 300, each subscriber H. F. for all Arab horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes, heats 2 miles, carrying 8 7.—Already 8 subscribers.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant R. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant James Sinclair, Artillery.
Captain A. Hare, Nizam's service.
DEPARTURES.—Captain C. Newport, 23d Regt. N. I
Captain Robert Mansfield, P. A. H.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Drummond, Engineer.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain P. D. Ottey, Commanding 4th Extra. Batt.
Lieutenant R. Lewis, 4th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant Fawcett, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. Cooke, 3d Regiment N. I.
Captain G. C. Taylor, 2d B. E. Regt.
Ensign G. Johnson, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant C. Johnson, 3d Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon B. Owen, Medical Department.
Captain C. Hart, Assistant Quarter Master Gen.
Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Cooke, 19th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant M. Willoughby, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 18th Ship Lady East, Captain Andrew Talbert, from China 13th December 1825, and Singapore 9th January 1826.

20th Ship George Cruttenden, Naiqudah Sabboo Bin Tyeb, from Penang, 9th November.

Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckeera, from Jumbooshire.

Do. Armed Prow Tapuy, Syrang Essmell Bawa, from Jumbooshire,

22d, Off the Harbour, Ship King George the Fourth, Captain P Butler, from Calcutta, bound to Persian Gulph

24th Barque Shaw Byramgore, Captain Henry W. Beyts, from Penang & West Coast of Sumatra, Penang 20th Nov. and West Coast 8th Jan. 1826.

Passengers per Barque Shaw Byramgore.—Mrs. Beyts and Children, 3 Govt. convicts for Bombay, and 6 free Convicts for Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—February 18th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahamed, to Mandavie.

19th Ship Triumph, Captain Thomas Green to England.

20th The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate, Lieutenant J. W. Guy Commander, to Calcutta.

22d Portuguese Ship Flora do Rio, Captain J F. Maria, to Surat.

Do. Brig Catherine, Captain James Porter, to Greenock.

Passengers by Ship Triumph.—Colonel and Lady Sutherland, and 3 Children, Major and Lady Strover, and 3 Children, Mrs. Fenwick, and Child, Charles Law, Esq. Mrs. Pruen, Major Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Captain Osborne, Mr. Torin, Lieut. McGillivray, Mr. Young, Lieut. Hammond, Capt. Newport, Lieut. Allen, and Child, Lieut. Belford, King's, 23 Men, 5 Women, 6 Children, Hon'ble Comy. 38 Men, 1 Woman, and 4 Children for the Cape.

Passengers by Brig Catherine.—Robert Finlay, Esq. Captain R. Horwood, Captain G. C. Taylor, Lieutenant Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, and Mr. Johnstone.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 4th. Ship La Madras, Captain Dawson, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry 29th Jan.

6th, Ship Resource. Captain James Tomlin, from London 30th September.

8th, H. C. C. Sloop Thetis, Captain Terrell, from Rangoon 28th January.

10th, Ship John, Captain Thomas Popplewell, from Calcutta 15 January.

DEPARTURES.—February 6th, Ship Lord Hungerford, Captain Talbert, for London.

8th, Ship La Dan, Captain J. Pascoal, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux

9th, Ship La Madras, Captain Dawson, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.

Do. Ship Resource, Captain James Tomlin, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Bucephalus, Captain J. R. Black, for Calcutta.

10th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain Mitchell, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.—January 30, Ship Cæsar, Thomas A. Watt, for London.

January 31, Brig Trusty, John Finlay, for Halifax via Madras.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Sattara, on the Morning of the 9th Instant, Anna Mary, Wife of Serjeant Major John Tanner, of the 24th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 12th Inst. at the house of J. Elphinston, Esq. Mrs. M. Macdonald, of a Daughter.

At Kaira, on the 15th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. W. Reynolds, 12th Regt. N. I. and Act. Rev. Surveyor of Guzerat, of a Daughter.

On the 16th Instant, at Muvood Ghat, near Dapoolee, the Lady of the Reverend Alexander Crawford, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 2 d February, of that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, after about 8 hours illness, Mr. Caetano Joseph D'Figueredo, a young man cut off at the early age of twenty five, from a world which to him had just begun to hold forth its firm promises, leaving a disconsolate sister to lament his loss, and his friends to regret their separation from a sincere and trust-worthy companion. This tribute to his memory is offered by one who will long feel his loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad, on the 25th January by the Revd. J. Boys, M. A. Captain George Lee, of the 8th Regt. N. I. youngest Son of the late Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq. of Ebford House near Exeter, Devonshire, to Miss Eliza Mary, Daughter of Hastings Palmer, Esq. of Hydrabad.

On the 4th February, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Josiah Andrew Hudleston, Esq. of the H. C. Madras Civil Service, to Susan Eleanor, eldest Daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq. Member of the Board of Revenue at this Presidency

BIRTH.—At Madras on the 2d February, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Bremner, 47th Regiment, of a Daughtes.

DEATHS.—On the 22d December on his way to Prome, W. F. Reeks, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 38th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Black Town, on the 4th January 1826, Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter of Mr. Pocosa Kotchick, aged 8 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Killed on the 11th January whilst gallantly leading the centre column of attack at the storming of the Stockade at Seetoung, Captain J. C. Stedman, Commanding 34th Regt. or C. L. I.—Sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.—Aged 29 years

In Brigadier Shawe's Camp near Pattanagon, on the 13th January, Capt Henry Dowden of the 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

At Royapettah, on the 3d February Mrs. Frances Hareness, the relict of the late Mr. John Hareness.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dinapore, on the 13th January, Mr. J. Peters, to Miss Maria Pasnior.

At Hameerpore, in Bundlecund, on the 20th January 1826, by the Revd. G. W. Crawford, Gavin Turnbull, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Medical Establishment, to Miss Isabella Jane Fenwick.

At Calcutta, on the 28th January, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Thomason, Henry Hailes, Esq. to Mrs. Penrose.

On the 28th January, Mr. George Rebello, of the Sea Custom House, to Miss Charlotte Henry

On the 30th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Young L. L. D. James Alexander, Esq. of the 7th Madras Cavalry, to Miss Fanny Abbott.

BIRTHS. At Calcutta, on the 29th January, the Lady of W. T. Beey, Esq. of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 29th January, the Lady of Lieutenant O'Gorman, of H M. 31st Regt of a Daughter

At Calcutta, on the 31st of January, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq of a Son,

DEATH.—At Arracan on the 27th October, 1825, William Miller, Esq. of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, formerly Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Ship Cabalva, and lately an Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 10, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre. } Market very
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc. } dull.
New 5 " " par. " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 : 10 at 3 months sight.
" " 1 : 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

H. Charmaier, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Public Department.—

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important Intelligence received from the seat of War in Ava by the arrival of the H. C. Cruiser THETIS, from Rangoon the 28th ultimo.

She brings accounts of an Engagement having taken place on the 19th ultimo, between the British Army under Sir Archibald Campbell and the Burmese Forces at the place where the army stood waiting for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

The Enemy was completely routed, with the loss of the King's Brother who was killed in battle,---82 pieces of Cannon, 1800 stand of Arms, 200 Jinjals, 10 Tons of Powder, and 30,000 Ticals in Silver, was captured.

Our loss has been only 3 killed and 16 wounded.

The Army had commenced their march for Umerapoora on the 24th.

The Treaty of Peace which was said to have been forwarded for the ratification of the King of Ava was found in the Keewoongee's chest at Malown.

Commodore Brisbane had proceeded to Penang in a very sickly state of health.

The following are extracts of Letters, dated 26th January, 1826.

"The Ship which conveys this, carries "the news of the renewal of hostilities; not- "withstanding which, I think it will be pro- "ductive of a lasting peace, and a glorious "termination to the War.

"General Cotton's A. D. C. has arrived "with the intelligence of a most decisive and "important victory. Malown taken on the "21st---82 pieces Cannon from 42 to 6 "Pounders---their loss enormous---on our "side only three killed and eighteen wound- "ed. Among the latter are Lieut-Colonel "Sale of the 13th and MajorFrith of the 18th. "---The King's Brother among the slain."

"I suppose you have heard that Peace was "finally concluded; but what was our sur- "prise this day to hear, that the Treaty of "Peace was found in a Stockade, and had "never been sent to the King! We attacked "them and have taken 30,000 Tickals, 800 "stand of arms, and 80 pieces of Cannon. "One Regiment is now in orders for Prome."

[*Mad. Gaz. Extra. February* 8.

The H. C. C. Sloop *Thetis*, Captain Terrell, from Rangoon the 28th ultimo, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Thetis* has brought an account of the Renewal of Hostilities in Ava; The King it is said had refused to ratify the Treaty. A Victory was obtained by the Army under *Sir Archibald Campbell* on the 19th of January, when the Enemy's fortified position at Maloun was taken, and the King's Brother is said to have been among the killed; on this occasion, the private accounts further state that 30,000 Ticals of Silver, 80 pieces of Cannon, besides Jingals, 1200 Stand of Arms, ten Tons of Powder, and Provisions in abundance, were captured. The Duplicate of the Treaty of Peace in English and Burmese, was found in the House of the Kee Woongee. Our loss is said to be 3 killed and 16 wounded. The Army had marched towards the Capital---and Troops were expected to proceed up from Rangoon by land with all possible despatch. The accounts, in mentioning the attacks of the Enemy's position by the Force in Pegu, speak in the highest terms of the exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Pepper, who headed the second and successful attack, as well as of the gallantry of the Troops European and Native; the 34th N. I. it is stated, were mixed with the Europeans when getting up the Ladders; and the conduct of the 12th N. I. to have been equally conspicuous. The Force was to march on Tongo immediately. The Army are said to be in high spirits at the prospect of getting to the Capital. *The Commodore*, we are sorry to find, has been obliged to leave Rangoon for Penang on account of his health.

The following is an Extract of a Private Letter received after the foregoing was sent to the Press. It is from Rangoon, and dated the 25th of January.

"*Sir Archibald Campbell* having learnt that a large force of the Enemy, consisting of 25,000 men, was on the march to Maloun, despatched a messenger to the *Kee Wongee*, assuring him, that if the Treaty were not immediately ratified, he would recommence hostilities the next morning. Accordingly about 70 pieces of Cannon, well pointed and served, were in full play on the following morning; the Burmese were unable to stand this, and fled; besides the Duplicate of the Treaty of Peace, part of a letter to a friend is stated to have been found in the Kee Wongee's House, in which he states, if he could gain but a little time, he would annihilate our whole army. Sir Archibald Campbell marched on the 24th, and expected to arrive at Ummerapoorah in 27 days. Part of the Governor General's Body Guard and Bengal Horse with our Regiments, are under orders to march for Prome at the shortest Notice."

The following is an Extract of another Letter, dated the 21st of January from Patanagah.

"I have now to acquaint you with the total failure of the Commissioners to bring about a Peace; the time allowed them to return the Treaty *ratified* expired on the 18th, during which day they attempted to impose on Sir Archibald Campbell, and requested a continuance of the cessation of hostilities for seven days, which was refused, unless they agreed to certain terms, *viz.* the Stockade at Malloun to be given up, four lacks of Rupees to be paid, and Hostages to be surrendered to us--- these terms they declined complying with, and in consequence the Stockade was attacked the following day, taken, and many of their followers killed and wounded---The ammunition and stores of all kinds found in the work, are immense, with about thirty thousand Rupees in Silver, and 70 very fine Ponies---our loss is very trifling, indeed nothing, when the Force of the enemy is considered--- tho only Officers wounded are Lieutenant Colonel Sale, H. M. 13th, and Major Frith, H. M. 38th Regiment."

We republish the following from *The London Gazette*.

"*Whitehall, August* 2, 1825.

THE KING has been pleased to give and grant unto the Trustees nominated and appointed in and by the last will and testament of the late *Lieutenant-General* SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Bart. Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Forces at Madras*, deceased, on behalf of *Sir Alexander-Thomas Cockburn Bart.* a Cornet in His Majesty's 23th Regiment of Light Dragoons, a minor, His Royal licence and authority, that he the said Sir Alexander-Thomas Cockburn may, in order to testify his grateful and affectionate respect to the memory of his late maternal grand-father, the said *Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart.* take and henceforth use the surname of *Campbell*, in addition to and after his present surname of *Cockburn*; that he may bear the arms of *Campbell*, quarterly with those of *Cockburn*; and that the said surname and arms may, in like manner, be borne by his issue; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise His Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect.

And also to command, that the said Royal Concession and Declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms."

[*Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 9.

Camp opposite Malown, 21st Jan. 1826.

From my last communication to you from this quarter of the world, you would have looked for the return of Peace in the Birman Dominions with some degree of confidence. How greatly, then, will you be surprized to hear that hostilities have commenced anew, and that the Olive Branch, which for a few days gleamed before us, like the dagger of Macbeth, has eluded our grasp, and disappeared even from the sanguine eye of Hope.—I believe I enclosed in my last a copy of the G. O. issued regarding the conference which concluded with a Treaty of Peace:---well, the messengers who were to have been the bearers of this important document, were reported to have started for Ava on the 4th January;---they *ought* with ease to have returned here on the 15th, but the Authorities at Malown were given until the 18th. Meanwhile the two opposing Armies were on the best understanding with each other; frequent visits were paid to our Camp by their principal Chiefs, and one and all of them declared, that, "in the event of the King's rejecting to sign the Treaty, a circumstance barely possible, *they* would fulfil *their* engagements, come over to us, and deliver Malown and its treasures into our hands."---On one occasion, they were observed throwing up a work on the opposite side,---this circumstance led our quick sighted and able Commander (for such in the fullest sense of the word I consider Sir A. Campbell to be) to suspect some treachery on their part, and the issue of the event has fully justified his suspicions. The fact is, that it is generally believed, Major General Campbell during the conference expressed his mistrust of them, and felt otherwise very averse to granting them so long a truce. The 17th having arrived without any messenger from Ava, the Burmese Authorities at Malown were required to deliver up that place in fulfilment of their engagements. This they refused to do; they had even the insolence to demand some more time, fondly trusting to that credulity on our side, which had made us such dupes in the commencement of the affair. A decided negative was however given, and they were warned that hostilities should recommence on that night, in the event of their not delivering up Malown. During the night both Armies were employed in raising batteries, and other works; and about 11 o'clock A. M. on the 18th, our Batteries, ranged on the steep banks of the river, fronting their very extensive stockade, opened in fine style upon them. One or two shots were returned, after which the Enemy remained almost entirely silent, appearing to wait for the approach of our storming party. A fine force had been prepared for this purpose by us, and about half past 12 o'clock we embarked in three divisions of Boats, for the attack; our batteries, shells, rockets, in the interim, making a fine inspiriting row! A more beautiful sight than our advance I cannot well imagine, and on our nearing the stockade, their before quiet steadiness was suddenly changed to a heavy, but ill directed fire upon us. This lasted for a short time---*we* landed---*They* took to their ancient plan of running away, and Malown was our's!---It has proved to us the most fortunate affair we have yet had, since all their guns, amounting to about 40, et cetera, were abandoned. Their loss of men was but small, not more than 150 killed and wounded having been seen; but our's was still less; consisting of 1 man killed, and 12 wounded; three Officers, Majors Sale and Frith and Lieut. Dixon, were also wounded.---A very considerable booty has been captured; and in hard Cash not less than 30,000 Rupees, of Tickals, about 60 Ponies were also taken; but now comes the cream of the jest, for amongst the papers found, lo! and behold! there lay very snugly the indentical Treaty, signed by the British and Birmese Authorities, which was supposed to have been sent off to Ava 14 days before!! This, you will allow, to be the ne plus ultra of Birman treachery, and Birman policy! Hereafter, it is impossible that a nation so utterly void of all warlike principles and honour can be treated with; so, the best thing we can do, will be to push on to their Capital, sack it, burn it, and return with all imaginable despatch to our side of the Ganges!---

I have given you as good and correct an account of this last affair as the hurry I am in will allow, and I need not add, that you are welcome to make any use of it you please. The force, it is said, will march from this in four days for Ava, now about 250 miles distant.

Adieu, your's, &c. &c.

P. S. The Troops employed at the taking of Malown, were,

His Majesty's 13th Regiment.
" " 38th Regiment.
" And 18th Regt. N. I.
The Flank Company's of H. M. 47th Regiment
Do. do. do. 87th Regiment.
Do. do. 28th Regt. N. I.
Do. do. 43d Regt. N. I.

[*Madras Courier, Feb.* 10.

Ceylon Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 4, 1826----We have received this day from Batticaloa an account of the loss of a Brig called the Anna, together with the whole of the crew, saving two men who were driven on shore at Batticaloa and gave in the following statement to the Collector of that *District*, viz:---That they are Natives of Pondicherry and Sailors belonging to the late Brig Anna, that about two months ago they shipped Cocoanuts and Arrecanuts from the Island of Nicobar for Rangoon---The crew consisted of the Capt. (Brown) and Nine others; that on the first day after leaving Nicobar the wind was contrary, but on the second day about half past five o'clock A. M. a strong breeze set in from the North, which made the Brig labour very much. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, they found the vessel sinking; they tried all they could to pump out the water and cut away the masts, notwithstanding which the vessel continued sinking fast. Captain Brown and the crew launched the small Boat and got into her; shortly afterwards the Vessel went down; they had not time to take Provisions; they tried two days to regain the Island of Nicobar, but failed to do so, but reached the Island of Andiman, where they landed; while getting some Oysters they saw a number of persons standing at a distance with Bows and and Arrows; they immediately commenced shooting at them; many of the Crew were wounded; they immediately made for their Boat, and after being at sea forty days without provisions, were drifted on shore in this District; during the 40 days the Captain and four others died: just as they were driven on shore in this District another died, and two others died shortly after landing; they were eight day safter landing before they were found, when two persons going to fish saw them and took them up to the Headman's house.

On their being asked how they subsisted for the 40 days, they denied having had any thing to eat, and stated they drank nothing but Salt water. Pedro Anthony states, that at one time they had an idea of eating some of their dead companions, but states they did not do so for want of fire to cook it.

The property found on them consisted of one Spear, one long knife, one watch, half a Compass Box, some silver about two Rupees weight, a small glass, and one Kreese.---*Ceylon Gaz.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	4th February, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	30	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	29	0	Prem.
Disct.	0	4	Five Per Cent Loan 1822-23	0	0	Disct.
Prem.	0	8	New 5 per Cent Loan,....			at par
Ditto	0	0	Treasury Notes.....			Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .....6 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills.....5 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[BUY. | SELL.
2 ½ a 2 1 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 1 a 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

Political Department, Fort William, Feb. 2, 1826.

Despatches have been this day received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, of which the following Copy and Extract are published for general information:

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Bhurtpore, 24th Jan. 1826.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a return of the Killed and Wounded at the Assault of Bhurtpore, which, as I had before stated, is not so extensive as might reasonably have been expected.

I beg to observe, that I omitted in my Despatch of the 19th to mention to your Lordship, that a successful diversion was made on the Zungeena Gate (where a breach had been made) by the 58th Regiment of Native Infantry, headed by Two Companies of the 1st European Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-colonel Delamaine, of the former corps, in a manner highly creditable to them, and where they were strongly opposed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

P. S. I also transmit a Return of Ordnance taken in the Town. (Signed) COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in the Army under the personal Command of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, in the assault on the Fortress of Bhurtpore, on the Morning of the 18th January 1826.

General Staff.

Killed.—None. Wounded—2 Brigadiers General, 1 Major.

Brigade Staff.

Killed—None. Wounded—1 Brigadier, 2 Captains.

His Majesty's 11th Regt. Dragoons.

Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded—5 Rank and File.

Killed—2 Horses. Wounded—11 Horses.

His Majesty's 16th Lancers.

Killed—1 Horse. Wounded---1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Killed—None. Wounded—3 Rank and File. Wounded—2 Horses.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Killed—None. Wounded—1 Lieutenant. Wounded—3 Horses, and 5 Horses Missing.

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Killed—1 Jemadar. Wounded—2 Naicks. Killed—3 Horses. 1 Horse Missing.

1st or Skinner's Local Horse.

Killed—1 Horse.

Artillery.

Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File.

Engineers' Department.

Sappers and Miners.

Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded—2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Warrant Officer, 1 Subadar—1 Naick, and 7 Rank and File.

Pioneers.

Killed—1 Havildar. Wounded—1 Serjeant Major, 1 Subadar, 5 Rank and File.

Infantry.

His Majesty's 14th Regiment.

Killed—1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 29 Rank and File, 3 Lascars. Wounded—3 Lieutenants, 1 Volunteer, 2 Serjeants, 98 Rank and File, 3 Lascars, and 1 Bheestee.

H. M. 59th Regiment.

Killed—1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Volunteer, 9 Serjeants and 88 Rank and File.

H. C. 1st European Regiment (4 Companies).

Killed—1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File. Wounded, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 38 Rank and File. Missing—2 Rank and File.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—None. Wounded—2 Drummers.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—None. Wounded---1 Rank and File.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—2 Rank and File. Wounded---1 Rank and File. Missing—4 Rank and File.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded---none

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—1 Havildar, 4 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Field Officer, 2 Havildars, and 32 Rank and File.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—1 Captain, 4 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Captain, 1 Havildar, 19 Rank and File.

32d Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—None. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

35th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—3 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Havildar, 12 Rank and File. Missing 5 Rank and File.

37th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—8 Rank and File. Wounded—9 Rank and File.

41st Regiment Native Infantry (5 Companies.)

Killed—4 Rank and File. Wounded—1 Field Officer, 13 Rank and File.

58th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—4 Rank and File. Wounded—2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Havilders, 1 Drummer, and 23 Rank and File.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed—None. Wounded---1 Havildar, 4 Rank and File.

63d Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed---None. Wounded--1 Subadar.

Detachment from the 1st Nusseeree Battalion.

Killed---1 Havildar, 3 Rank and File. Wounded---1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Bugler, 19 Rank and File.

Detachment from Sermoor Battalion.

Killed—1 Rank and File. Wounded—5 Rank and File.

Total Europeans Killed,.....	61
Total ditto Wounded,.....	283
Total ditto Missing,.....	2
Total Natives Killed,.....	42
Total Natives Wounded,.....	183
Total ditto Missing,.....	9
Total Europeans and Natives Killed,...	103
Ditto ditto, and ditto Wounded,.....	466
Ditto ditto, and ditto Missing,.....	11
Total Horses Killed,.....	7
Total ditto Wounded and Missing,....	20

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

H. M. 14th Regiment—Captain Armstrong.
H. M. 59th Regiment—Captain Pitman.
31st Regiment N. I.—Captain Browne.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON.
Adjutant General.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

General Staff.

Brigadier-General McCombe, severe contu- on---Brigadier-General Edwards, mortally

(since dead)---Major Beatson, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, slightly.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier Patton, C. B. severe contusion.

Majors of Staff.

Captain Campbell, severely—Captain Caine, (H. M. 14th Regiment) slightly---Captain Irvine, (Engineers) severe contusion,

H. M. 16th Lancers.

Lieutenant Lowe, slightly.

10th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant White, severely.

Artillery.

Lieutenant McGregor, slightly.

Engineers.

Captain Colvin, slightly---Lieut. E. Smith, slightly.

H. M. 14th Regiment.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain Lynch, severely ---Lieut. and Brevet Captain Stark, severely --Lieut. Day, severely, (left leg amputated) ---Volunteer W. Tulloh, slightly.

H. M. 59th Regt.

Major Fuller, slightly---Captain Pennefather, slightly---Captain Manners, slightly---Lieut. Long, dangerously--Lieut. Burn, slightly--Lieut. Hoctor, severely---Lieut. Chichester, slightly ---Lieut. Pitman, severely---Volunteer Wright, severely, not dangerously.

H. C. European Regiment.

Captain Davidson, silghtly---Lieuts. Warren and Candy, severely.

23d Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Col. S. Nation, severely.

31st Regiment. N. I.

Captain Heptinstall, severely and dangerously.

41st Regiment N. I.

Major G. Hunter, severely.

58th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. Hunter, severely and dangerously ---Captain Black, slightly---Lieutenants Turner and Lumsdaine, slightly.

1st Nusseeree Detachment.

Lieut. Kirk, (12th Regt. N. I) slightly.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance Captured at Bhurtpore on the 18th January, 1826.

Iron Ordnance.

1-Pounder,	12	
1½-Pounder,	5	
2-Pounder,	1	
3-Pounder,	2	
4-Pounder,	5	
5-Pounder,	5	
6-Pounder,	4	
8-Pounder,	2	
9-Pounder,	1	
9½-Pounder,	1	
10-Pounder,	3	---one Cast Iron.
12-Pounder,	4	---Ditto.
14-Pounder,	1	
18-Pounder,	3	
20-Pounder,	1	
24-Pounder,	6	
32-Pounder,	2	
5-Inch Howitzer,	1	
4-Inch Howitzer,	1	
Total,	60	Iron Guns.

Brass Guns.

1-Pounder	5	
2¼-Ditto,	2	
2-Ditto,	10	
2½ Short,	1	
2½ Long,	2	
3 Short,	1	
3 Long,	1	
4-Pounder,	1	
5-Pounder,	3	
5½-Pounder,	3	
6-Pounder,	20	
6½-Pounder,	1	
7-Pounder,	6	
8-Pounder,	1	
10-Pounder,	2	
12-Pounder,	3	
18 Light,	1	
18 Heavy,	1	
24-Pounder,	2	
32-Pounder,	1	
68-Pounder.	1	
4 Ditto Howitzer,	1	
7-Inch Ditto,	2	
43-5th-Inch Ditto,	1	
6-Inch Mortar,	1	
Total,	73	

Total Ordnance, 133.

Wall Pieces under 1lb. about 300, with a large quantity of Powder and Shot not yet ascertained.

Two large Iron Guns, broken and dismounted lying at the Breach.

(Signed) A. MACLEOD, *Brigadier, Commandant of Artillery.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. L. WATSON, *A. G.*

Extract from a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 24th January 1826.

Biana. Weir Kombeir. Deeg. Kama.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that, since the fall of Bhurtpore, the whole of the Fortresses within this Raj have surrendered to the British Army without opposition, and are now accordingly occupied by Detachments from the Army under my Command.

The Inhabitants of Bhurtpore are returning to their habitations, and resuming their usual avocations; and I am happy to say, that the desolation caused by the storm is fast disappearing."

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON, *Sec. to the Govt.*

The kneading-machine, described in the following Extract from Simondi's Journal of a Tour to Switzerland, having been made up in this country, and found to answer, we have been requested to publish the description for general information. It is supposed that such a machine, which any ship carpenter could easily construct, would be particularly useful at sea, where the saving of time to the baker may be of consequence: it is not less likely to be useful on shore, as a substitute for the manual labour, which is in general here so inadequately applied.

"I have seen here a kneading-machine, so simple and effectual as to make it deserving notice. A deal box, two feet long, one foot high, and one wide, turning on its long axle (it does not run through the box, but is screwed on each end,) by means of a crank at the end, which a child may turn: one side opens on hinges, the inside is divided by means of one or two moveable partitions, for different sorts of bread at one time. The lump of dough is thrown in, and the crank turned in the manner of a coffee-roaster: no hooks or bars, or any thing inside: a hissing noise, occasioned by the carbonic gas escaping, indicates the working of the dough; and in about half an hour (less in warm-weather) it is fit for the oven. The fault, if any, is that the bread is too much raised. I need not say that this is a much cleaner process of breadmaking than the common one. This machine, neatly executed, with its stands, iron-fastenings, &c., costs at Lausanne, forty shillings sterling; one might be made any where, and however coarsely, it would answer the same purpose."

By the latest advices, Maha Raja *Runjit Sinh* was at Lahore, on the 29th December, busily engaged in equipping his troops: his tents and equipage had been ordered to Amritser, and a payment of Two Lacs and Twenty-seven Thousand Rupees, had been made to the French Officers, on account of their Battalion. An affray was reported to have occurred at Amritser, between some English Merchants and *Akali* Troopers, in which one of the former was wounded: a letter was, in consequence, addressed to the Resident at Ludihana, stating that this affray had arisen in consequence of the unannounced advance of the Europeans beyond the frontier ---and that it was hoped, that in future they would not cross the Setlej without giving previous notice of their intention, when all such occurrences as had taken place, might be prevented.---*Jam Jehan Numa.*

[*Govt. Gaz. February 2.*

The Begum Sumroo of Sirdanha, attended by Colonels Dyce and Reghelini, was a spectator of the storm of Bhurtpore, from an elevated post in her highness's garden, which is situated on the West side of the Fort, and not far distant from it.

[*Beng. Hurk. Feb. 3.*

We have seen several late commercial letters from London which state that the money market had been very seriously affected within the previous week. Consols had fallen to 86¼. Consols and Shares in Foreign Loans were at heavy discounts. The appearance of affairs had however improved, Consols had risen again to 88¼, but it was not expected that the previous abundance of capital and consequent wild speculation in produce, Cotton, Pepper, Spices, Loans and Shares of companies would return again—at any rate not to any thing like former height. The very great losses that have been sustained will be long and severely felt.

Cotton remains without improvement, and much had been thrown back on the importers, the speculation buyers being unable to pay.

Bengal Sugar had obtained very favorable prices, especially a parcel of very superior quality, uniting all the requisites of good plantation Sugars, which, notwithstanding the duty, was liked and purchased for the home trade at 40*s*. The difference in price between Sugar of the superior and of good and inferior qualities is so great, that we would recommend our planters to endeavour to improve their Sugars up to the highest standard. The short supply is doubtless the chief cause of the advance in Sugars generally, and the continuance of high prices cannot therefore be relied on.

Should freight be reduced, Saltpetre is expected to prove a good investment. The deliveries in London have increased, and the present stock there of 10,000 tons is little more than the consumption of a year and a quarter. The price has been gradually improving to about 24*s*. which will give a remittance of 2*s*. 2*d*.

Indigo continues in demand at a premium of 6*d*. on last sale: The next is declared for 11th Oct. and will probably prove equally good, perhaps better than the last; but every thing will depend on the crop of 1825. The bare stocks of the consumers, and the moderate crops of the three preceding years, have occasioned the favorable state of the English market.

Ships are in demand, and the old ones being worn out, and new ones to build being very dear, it is likely the demand will be continued for some time.

[*Ben. Hur. Feb. 4.*

English News.

THE ARMY.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions of the 72d (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment, have arrived at Donaghadee, from Scotland, and have been ordered to march to Belfast.

The 1st Division and Head-quarters of the 79th Regiment embarked, on the 26th August, on board the Romney ship of war, at Cork, for Quebec.

The 2d Division was ordered to embark in the Cato, on the 26th instant, for the same distination.

The 63d Regiment is ordered to march from Newry to Castlebar.

The Depot of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade arrived at Newry, on the 26th August, from Belfast.

The Depots of the 2d, 3d, 14th, 20th, 30th, 46th, and 87th Regiments, embarked at Cowes on the 25th Augt. on board the Dutchess of York transport, for Chatham, under the command of Captain Blair, of the Buffs.

(From the London Gazette.)

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, August 26, 1825.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet G. M. Keane, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lawrenson, promoted; and W. Cunninghame, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Keane, both dated August 27, 1825.

8th Ditto of Light Dragoons, Lieut. R. Hort to be Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted; Cornet C. Ponsonby to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hort; and Sir W. L. Young, Bart., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ponsonby, all dated August 27, 1825.

9th Ditto, Troop-Sergeant-Major T. Wright to be Quarter-master, vice Hely, deceased, dated August 11, 1825.

10th Ditto, Cornet and Riding-Master J. Surman to have the rank of Lieutenant, dated April 13, 1825.

13th Ditto, Cornet R. Sugden, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted, dated August 27, 1825.

16th Ditto, Cornet W. P. Neale, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crossly promoted; and G. F. R. Johnston, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Neale, both dated as above.

17th Ditto, Cornet S. Pole, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robbins, promoted; and K. Fraser, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pole, both dated as above.

3d Ditto of Foot Guards, Ensign B. W. Knox, from the 53d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted, dated August 13, 1825.

1st Ditto, of Foot, Ensign E. A. G. Muller, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Babington, deceased, dated August 13, 1825. H. W. Neville, Gent. without purchase, vice Muller, dated August 11, 1825; W. H. Campbell, by purchase, vice Every, promoted, dated Aug. 27, 1825, to be Ensigns.

7th Ditto, Ensign C. La Touche, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted, dated Aug. 13, 1825.

8th Ditto, Ensign C. J. Deshon, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign, without purchase, dated April 7, 1825.

11th Ditto, Ensign J. H. England, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Moore, promoted in the 45th Foot, dated August 11, 1825. Gentleman Cadet W. G. Eyre, from the Royal Military College, by purchase, vice La Touche, promoted in the 7th Foot, dated August 13, 1825; and M. J. Gambier, Gent. without purchase, vice England, dated August 14, 1825, to be Ensigns.

12th Ditto, Captain G. Turberville, to be Major, by purchase, vice Hare, promoted; Lieutenant W. G. Shafto, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Turberville; and Ensign E. Bayley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shafto; and B. Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayly, all dated Aug. 27, 1825.

16th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major J. W. Audin to be Major, without purchase, vice Hook, promoted in the Ceylon Regiment; dated 11th August, 1825.

17th Ditto, Ensign C. Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Graham, deceased; ——— Cooper, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Forbes; both dated 11th August, 1825.

25th Ditto, W. Jackson Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smart, promoted; dated 11th August, 1825.

27th Ditto, Lieutenant J. Knox, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot, promoted; dated 8th April 1825.

34th Ditto, Lieutenant N. R. Brown, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Simkins, who exchanges; dated 11th Aug. 1825.

35th Ditto, Lieut. H. Semple, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D. Keogh, who retired upon half pay 44th Foot, dated July 19, 1825; Ensign John Earl of Portarlington, from half pay 86th Foot, to be Ensign, vice G. F. Horsford, who exchanges; and Quartermaster Serjeant J. B. Price to be Quarmaster, vice Mathews, deceased, both dated Aug. 11, 1825.

45th Ditto, Lieutenant W. Moore, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Kelly, deceased, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

46th Ditto, Lieut. T. M. Simkins, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, who exchanges; and E. H. D. E. Napier, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Manners, appointed to the 79th Foot, both dated Aug. 11, 1825.

50th Ditto, Lieut. R. Willi[illegible] Royal Veteran Battalion, to [illegible] dated April 8, 1825.

52d Ditto, Captain S. St. Ge[illegible] half pay, to be Captain (paying t[illegible] to the Half Pay Fund), vice J. F. [illegible] exchanges, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

53d Ditto, E. Delme, Gent. to be [illegible] by purchase, vice Knox, appointed to [illegible] Foot Guards, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

68d Ditto, Serjeant Major — M'Fadden, the 85th Foot, to be Adjutant, with the ra[illegible] of Ensign, vice Jordan, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

56th Ditto, Lieut. K. T. Ross, from the half pay of the 88th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice J. Kerr, who retires upon half pay, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

75th Ditto, Lieut. W. Payne, from half pay of the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant (re-paying the difference to the Half Pay Fund), vice F. Pictet, whose appointment has not taken place; dated Aug. 11, 1825.

77th Ditto, Lieut. T. J. Palmer, from half pay 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant. vice Semple, appointed to the 35th Foot, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

79th Ditto, Ensign R. Manners, from the 46th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bates, appointed to the 65th Foot, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

80th Ditto, Lieut. R. Mcdonald, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Twigg, promoted, dated Aug. 20, 1825.

85th Ditto, W. F. M. Mundy, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Martin, promoted, dated Aug. 20, 1825.

88th Ditto, Lieutenant H. Ellis, to be Captain, vice Faris, deceased, dated Aug. 11, 1825.

90th Ditto, Lieutenant A. Stuart to be Captain by purchase, vice Conry, who retires; Ensign F. White to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart; and R. H. Thurlow, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, all dated August 11, 1825.

94th Ditto, Ensign J. Wetherall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Davies, promoted; and F. Carter, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherall, both dated August 27, 1825.

1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant H. Jeffares to be Captain, vice Hemsworth, deceased; Ensign A. M. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Jeffares; and G. R. Pole, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gray, all dated Augut 11, 1825.

Ceylon Regiment, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. Hook, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, dated August 11, 1825.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase---Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. G. [illegible]are, from the 12th Foot; dated Aug. 27, 1825.

To be Major of Infantry, by purchase---Captain H. D. Campbell, from the 8th Light Dragoons; dated August 27, 1825.

To be Captains of Companies, by purchase---Lieutenant Hon. J. Stuart, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant S. Spooner, from the 53d Foot; Lieutenant T. H. Davies, from the 94th Foot; Lieutenant J. Lawrenson, from the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. Robbins, from the 17th Light Dragoons; Lieut. C. Andrews, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut. R. Brookes, from the 9th Foot; Lieut. J. Crossley, from the 16th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant R. F. Hill, from the 52d Foot; all dated Aug. 27, 1825.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase---Ensign E. Every, from the 1st Foot, dated August 27, 1825.

To be Ensigns, by purchase---S. J. W. F. Welch, Gent.; G. Crawford Gent.; both dated August 27, 1825.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

H. J. Jemmett, Gent. to be Hospital-Assistant, vice Hughes, appointed to the 35th Foot; dated July 28, 1825.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Captain J. Chadwick, from the Riding School of the Army, to be Riding Master; dated August 1, 1825.

STAFF.

Lieut. J. Daniel, from the 7th Light Dragoons (Assisting in the Riding School of the Army), to have the rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry, vice Chadwick, appointed to the Royal Military College; dated Aug. 1, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to dispose of their half-pay as unattached Commissioners:—

Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Northey, half-pay, Permanent-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major R. M'Crea, late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion; Capt. Hon. J. Stopford, half-pay 20th Foot; Capt. J. Thruston, half pay 16th Light Dragoons; Capt. S. Carter, half-pay 1st Garrison Battalion; Capt. J. Le Breton, half pay 60th Foot, Capt. W. V. Taylor, half pay 28th Foot; Capt. A. M'Pherson, half pay 50th Foot; Capt. J. Campbell, half pay 84th Foot; Capt. J. Lewin, half pay 30th Foot; all dated Aug. 27, 1825; Capt. J. Read, half pay 18th Foot, dated Aug. 17, 1825; Lieut. J. Kirby, half pay 47th Foot, dated July 7, 1825; Lieut. G. B. Symes, half-pay 68th Foot; Ensign T. Carmichael, half-pay 36th Foot; Ensign A. G. Davidson, half pay Cape Regiment; the three dated Aug. 27, 1825.

MEMORANDA.—The permission granted to Lieut. Dolbel, half pay 4th Dragoon Guards, to dispose of his half pay, as stated in the Gazette of the 23d ultimo, has been withdrawn---The date of Cornet Bore's appointment to the 16th Light Dragoons, is 13th August, 1825, and not 21st July, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th instant.

…*e, August* 23, 1825:

…f Artillery---Second Capt. …he half pay, to be Second …wardes, whose appointment, … Gazette of the 8th inst. does … dated July 29, 1825.

…s signed by the Lord Lieutenant. …lcaster, Esq. to be Deputy Lieu… …the county of Kent, and city and … the city of Canterbury: dated July …

…est Kent Regiment of Militia---T. Mony… …ny, Esq. to be Captain, vice Rycroft, re… signed; dated August 13, 1825.

THE NEW TIMES,—August 16.

The Moors—The work of death on the moors commenced this day; and, judging by the unprecedented number of sportsmen who have recently passed through this city on their way to the hills, the destruction will be immense. For a week past, every coach going to the north or west has been occupied by gentlemen, gentlemen's gentlemen, and dogs, all hurrying to the scene of action. On Tuesday the Quentin Durward steam-boat sailed from Newhaven for Inverness, with a full complement of passengers, many of whom were sportsmen; and on Wednesday the Aberdeen boat Velocity also carried between two and three hundred persons northward. Steam boats and coaches are making a rich harvest this season, from the prodigious influx of strangers, chiefly from England. We are glad to understand the sportsmen's hopes promise to be realized. Every kind of game is said to be abundant, and in excellent condition. The conveys are generally large, and in many districts the black game is so well grown as scarcely to be distinguished from the birds of last year. Some sportsmen think that the black cock has increased in number of late years, but that a proportionate decrease of muirfowl has taken place. Hares and partridges are plentiful; and pheasants are spreading rapidly over the Lowlands, more to the satisfaction of lairds than tenants—*Edinburgh Observer.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—August 24.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONEL.]

Paris, Aug. 21.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a *requisitoire* of M. Bellart, the *Procureur general*, against the opposition journals, particularly against the *Courier* and the *Constitutionel*, which he accuses of hypocrisy, and which he denounces to justice as "using the name of God to blaspheme God and his holy things; as professing an apparent veneration for the religion of Christ, while they endeavour to sap its foundation; as hiding their intention which may be known by their works." Such is the chief point of the accusation which can only be maintained by intentions, and of which the Procureur General has constructed a most elaborate display. By such accusations, the immortal work of Moliers is attacked—the reasoning, the words, and the suppositions are the same. By the aid of subtleties so painfully elaborate was Arnaud exiled, and the works of the immortal Pascal burned, and Port Royal demolished. We may limit our quotation to the above phrase: it destroyes the accusation, and is at once the poison and the antidote. We did expect something more precise and better combined. The present school ought to supply more skilful weapons, and we look forward to the triumph of religion, from seeing that her opponents are not more skilful. The *requisitoire* is of such a nature as to make all defence needless,—to read it is sufficient. M. Bellart always confounds Christianity with superstitious practices which all Christian moralists have condemned He speaks of miracles, which the wisest of Governments of Europe have forbidden to those men who speculate on public credulity; he is the defender of mystic devotions, which are to true piety what quackery is to medicine. He praises all the religious orders which the laws have suppressed, and which are ordered to be referred to the Magistrates if re-established; he acknowledges Trappists, Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, Franciscans, &c. This &c. is the most curious part of the *requisitoire*. M. Bellart did not think it was time to mention before the Tribunals a powerful order of Priests, banished by all the Courts of the kingdom, and by all the industrious Magistrates of former times. But this reserve will not be forgiven, and if the men he is assisting in their vengeance, are sworn Masters, they will make him pay dearly for not having named them. M. Bellart even makes himself the defender of those pretended exorcisms by which the fanatics have rendered themselves amenable to justice in Belgium, and M. Bellart denounces us for having reported the accusation made against them. He takes part against the Protestants of that town in the South, whose Church was taken from them. We publish their complaints, which were drawn up with great moderation: they are not yet decided by the Council of State, and M. Bellart deciding before it decides, has settled it, that the competent authority only did its duty in dispelling these Christians of the Church in which they worshipped God. M. Bellart wishes to place under the Ægis of justice an acetic book, which contains obscenities that we defy any Ministerial Journal to defend, and of which M. Bellart would hesitate to read a single passage before the Judges, even with closed doors. We have demanded for families the right of bidding a last adieu to victims separated from them by death—for friendship to pay a last tribute to the persons dear to it. M. Bellart accuses us of this as a capital crime. Why does he not also accuse us of having opposed a generous indignation to those cries of sacrilege which arose from *Mont Rouge* against the place where rest the ashes of so many families; and which in face of the silent public prosecutor, was denominated an Atheistical cemetery. Will it be believed? We have often invoked better treatment for the Cures in country villages. M. Bellart says, this is out of hate to the Bishops.

Fanaticism has the most terrible results. We publish its acts, at the same time that we lament that they should be such, and it is for us, also, to answer the evils that it produces. Toleration and piety would maintain peace in the great Catholic Family. We recommend them, without ceasing—we invoke Fenelon, Vincent de Paule, Noailles, and all the illustrious Prelates of the church of France; and it is us who are leaning towards Protestantism! Can it be wished, that we should exalt the Cardinals of Lorraine, the Leteliers, and the Dubois;—that we should sing the praise of that St. Bartholomew, whom a writer, decked out in all the favours of power, has dared to name of salutary rigour?" That we should recommend to the suffrages of France of the 19th century, the revoking of the edict of Nantes and the "*dragonades?*" Can it be wished that we should be silent on the atrocious crimes of a Mingrat, or on that culpable dereliction of a priest, who profaning his sacred functions, who dares from his pulpit of truth to sound an anathema against the king who has presented us with the Charter, and against the king who has sworn to preserve it? Can it be wished that we should celebrate that libel "Of the crimes of the Press," already boasted of by all the organs of power, which is insulting to the Monarch and to the laws of the state, and which has for its object the humiliation of the first sceptre of the world beneath the domination of the priesthood?

Never shall we be weak enough to betray our duty; as long as there is life in us we will defend the religion and the laws of the Country—we will proclaim every excess, every abuse, every fault, and every crime.

The *Requisitoire* of the Procurner-General was not made known to our Editor before this day at half-past three with the inculpated articles, none of which are published in the *Moniteur*.—These articles are not numerous; they do not commence till last May, and conclude with the end of July. We open them at hazard. The first article that presents itself is the following one, which we transcribe literally, without adding or suppressing a word:—

"May 20, 1825 ---(Page 2, first column).---We learn from Fecamp that *le Tartuffe*, which with us has all the charm of novelty, was performed at that town on the 15th instant; the attraction was so great many persons could not obtain admission, and our correspondent observes that such a thing was never before known at Fecamp. The master work of Moliere was listened to with a religious silence, which was only interrupted by the most enthusiastic applauses by each exposition of imposture and hypocrsy.

"The same impression, and the same enthusiasm, were manifested at Nantes, on the 12th inst. at the representation of the same comedy. *L'ami de la Charte* informs us, that the principal passages were rapturously applauded, and each sentiment instantly made applicable. The Britons, so celebrated for the frankness of their character, were not able to reconcile themselves to the Tartuffes of the present time."

The Editor of the *Constitutionel* is ordered to attend on the 19th of next November, before the Union of the First and Third Chambers of the Court Royal.

We received last night the *French* papers of Saturday. The unhappy state of Spain seems principally to engage their attention. That wretched and distracted country presents as great riddle to the politician, as a subject of regreat to the friend of humanity; uniting the evils of despotism with those of anarchy---suffering at once from the tyranny of Government and the turbulence of factions, and experiencing all the miseries of civilized society, exasperated by the crimes and cruelties incident to a state of nature. Each province seems to shake off its connexion with the rest---each class of the people lives in declared hostility to the other---and each partisan of opposing doctrines is armed with fury or fanaticism. The friends of the KING rebel against his Government on pretence of delivering his person from bondage. The zealots of monarchy endeavour to dethrone the monarch in favour of his brother. The supporters of legitimacy take arms against the crown, to defend the church: the monk, the Royalist volunteer, and the revolutionary patriot mingle in the fray, and neither the dictates of authority nor the counsels of moderation, nor the voice of religion, can be heard amid the tumult. Yet, in the midst of this general turmoil and confusion, while the Ministers of FERDINAND are denouncing the rebellion of the Trappist---while they are setting a reward on the head of their former friend BESSIERES,---while they are filling their prisons with *Liberals*, *Carlists* and *Royalists*, and converting monasteries into dungeons for the discordant insurgents against misrule---they are, at the same moment, discussing in the council the propriety of establishing the Inquisition, and sending out a handful of disaffected soldiers to regain possession of the New World.---*The Times, August* 30.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—Sept. 3.

DUTCH PAPERS.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 26.---According to accounts from the Helder the Bellona frigate, and Triton corvette are fitting out at that port for immediate service, being intended to reinforce our squadron in the East Indies. The first of these vessels will take on board the Comte de Chissignies, Commissioner-General in India, and some other officers.

The negociations with Constantinople are at present very active; matters of importance are under discussion, which are, however, covered with an impenetrable veil. As the roads are now in a very good condition, the couriers generally travel from Vienna to Constantinople in 12 or 13 days. An extraordinary courier has arrived from Constantinople with dispatches from the Austrian Internuncio, Baron Ottenfels; but the Austrian Chancery has not thought fit to make known the intelligence received. We expect his Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine, who will pass some time here previous to the opening of the Diet at Presburgh. Several regiments are gone to that city, to do duty there during the sitting of the Diet.

THE AYR AND WIGANSHIRE COURIER,—September 6.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, MR. CANNING, &c.

Windermere, August 27.—Our neighbourhood has been for several weeks past enlivened by various festivities in honour of Mr. Canning.—On Saturday last Sir Walter Scott arrived at Elleray, the seat of Professor Wilson. On Monday there was a ragatta in celebration of the meeting of Mr. Canning and Sir Walter. The Shores of the lake were lined with spectators, and as the procession swept round the beautiful bay of Bowness, that village was in a tumult rejoicing. The flotilla was sufficiently numerous, and the order of the procession sufficiently well preserved, to produce an enchanting effect as a mere spectacle; but the presence of the celebrated persons for whose welcome and amusement the spectacle had been displayed, gave a character to the festivities of the day far beyond the animation of an ordinary party of pleasure.

On Monday morning, at twelve o'clock, nearly thirty boats left Bowness Bay, in procession for Storrs, with flags, awnings, &c. Professor Wilson's barge leading and marshalling the array. On their arrival, Mr. Bolton's barge containing Mr. Canning, Sir Walter Scott, and all the fashionable party on a visit at this princely mansion, were then received with three cheers. The procession was then put in motion to return to Bowness, amid the roar of cannon, the sound of bells, and the harmonious strains of two bands of music, the shores of the lake re-echoing with the noise of the sonorous trumpet. A breeze now sprung up, and the sail boats were in motion, performing various evolutions in the bay, while hundreds of spectators were witnessing with emotions of pleasure the animating scene. Mr. Wordsworth was with Colonel Bolton in the Victory, the Misses Watson of Calgarth, Major, and many others, with Professor Wilson in his barge. After playing about for an hour in the Bay, the procession moved up the lake, rounded an island, and make sail for Storrs, where the illustrious strangers were saluted with three cheers relanding. Tuesday Sir Walter Scott breakfasted at Rydal Mount, and from thence proceeded to Keswick, accompanied by Mr. Wordsworth, to visit his friend Mr. Southey, intending to return to the Salutation Inn, Ambleside, in the evening, and proceed next day to Lowther Castle, through Patterdale. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed by the gentry resident on the banks of Windermere, to shew every attention and afford every means of pleasure and delight to their distinguished visitants, Mr. Canning and Sir Walter Scott; they were observed to sit opposite to each other in the barge, both wearing white hats. Mr Canning is now in good health, and stays a week longer; he has visited Langdale Grasmere, Patterdale, Troutbeck, Elleray, and many other places among the hills and dales of this delightful summer residence; he is much on horseback, going at a hand-gallop, and visiting every thing worthy of remark and observation. Storrs has been a scene of gaiety and splendour for the last two or three weeks, the hospitality of the worthy owner of the mansion almost unbounded, yet only in proportion to the distinguished characters who had there assembled together. To add to the gratifying scene of a view of the Lakes in summer, the weather has been very delightful. We had almost forgot to add, that when the boats separated in Bowness Bay, after the procession, three hearty cheers were given to Professor Wilson, to whom the parties assembled considered themselves indebted for the pleasure and amusements of the day, which far exceeded, we are told, the sailing festival which we witnessed, but we have to regret our being absent at this interesting spectacle. On Thursday morning last the celebrated musical phenomenon, Master George Aspull, who is about to have a concert here, as well as in Ambleside, played in his best style before the distinguished guests at Storrs, who expressed themselves highly gratified with his wonderful powers on the grand piano-forte.

THE MORNING HERALD, September 10.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH HORSES.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated August 11, O. S 1825:

Four Russian Noblemen of distinction wagered a sum of 50,000 rubles (about 20,000l. sterling), at the head of whom was his Imperial Majesty's Master of the Horse, that they would produce two Cossack horses to run a distance of 72 wersts, or 47 miles, against any two English horses that could be produced: the wager was taken by a Russian Count, at the instigation of some English gentlemen resident at St. Petersburgh. Two English thoroughbred stallions were imported, and well trained for the race. The Russians chose two Cassacks out of some hundreds that were tried from that part of the country most celebrated for the speed and bottom of the horses. No trouble or expense was spared by either party the race was run at five o'clock in the morning, on the 4th instant, from St. Petersburgh to Gatchina and back, a distance of upward of 47 miles. All four started at once, the Russians taking the lead by about four or five lengths for five miles, when the stirrup of one of the English riders broke, and the horse becoming unmanageable, ran away with him, which example was followed by the other English horse, when they both passed the Russians, and kept the lead for about twenty-five miles. The Russians, were then about a quarter of a mile behind, running strong and still fresh, whilst the English horses had evidently done their best. At the thirtieth mile both the Russian horses came up, when one of the English horses fell from fatigue, which the Yorkshireman very knowingly attributed to the hoof splitting from the hardness of the road, but in truth the horse was beat. The Russians then pressed the remaining English horse very hard, till about the 40th mile, when one of the Russian horses dropped dead, and the other beginning to lag, the rider was taken off, and a child of six years old was tied on his back, two Russians, one on each side, having hold of the bridle, and using their lances as spurs: by this means, and the lighter weight, the Russian horse again came up with the English horse about half a mile from Petersburgh, when the English horse, by speed and a wonderful push at the finish, won by half a minute, having accomplished the distance in two hours forty-seven minutes, and forty seconds. Neither horse could have gone half a mile further.

The Russians, it is said, have lost considerable sums of money, having given even odds in favour of the Cossacks.

LONDON.—Saturday, Sept. 10.

Letters received to-day from Constantionple mention that the Turkish Government has addressed strong remonstrances to the British Minister, on the assistance given by British subjects to the Greeks. The news had arrived at Constantinople of seventeen English Engineers having reached Missolonghi and assisted in its defence. This, it seems, has greatly irritated the Porte, and the English Merchants in Constantinople, it is said, experience some uneasiness on the subject. What then will be the effect of the arrival of Lord Cochrane among the Greeks, with ships of war under his Command?

There is a report of negociations between France and England on the subject of Spain. The object, it is said, is to prevail on Ferdinand to consent to certain political institutions which might be expected to tranquilize the country, and to counterbalance the enormous influence of the ecclesiastical party.

The Earl of Bradford died on the 7th instant, in the 64th year of his age.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

Of all the theatres of human eloquence, ancient or modern, foreign or domestic, there is none which at all comes up, or down, or whatever else it may be, to the Common Council of London. Confined within the trammels of no previous system of tuition, cramped by no formulary of debate, and standing in awe of neither peltings nor pistols, the orators there pour out the tide of their eloquence in all the warmth and the wildness of nature. There is no forbidden ground upon which etiquette prevents them to enter, and therefore they borrow their illustrations from all subjects, natural and unnatural, possible and impossible. In the English Courts of Law, and in the British House of Commons, there is a licence of speech, at which the eyes of a foreigner become as wide as the mouth of the speaker; but if a foreigner would have a true notion of English liberty, he must visit the Common Council — must listen to the all-comprehending voices of Waithman, and Favell, and Dixon, and Galloway, and James. It is there, and there alone, that you shall find the true glory of man as man, that you shall find learning and law and order flung aside as useless incumbrances, and the English language, wounded, broken down, and trodden, confessing its conqueror.

Compared to such men, Cicero was a cipher, and Demosthenes a show. The one of them could keep the Roman senate awake, and the other make the Athenian rabble toss up their caps; but had either dared to deal out his pruned and artificial speeches in the Common Council of London, so effectless would it have been, that it had been drowned in the snoring of a single alderman, and Cataline or Philip might have charged and vanquished the port and custards in the next room, at no expense, save a temporary loss of appetite.

There is something in the very approach to the arena of those displays which makes you feel as if entering, not a new land merely, but a new state of being. In the Great Hall, the essences of things—the *semina rerum*, are so jumbled together—the Hall itself is so much

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page Supplement.*)

Gothic, and so much not Gothic—the monumental figures are so well fed and substantial—the city doors for admitting cooks and butlers at the great feasts, are so numerous and so conveniently situate—the thronging cits are so heedless whose sides they may tread—and those appropriate and perennial aldermen, Gog and Magog, Esquires, look down upon and govern the whole with so grave and characteristic majesty, that, if you have not left your west end breeding in your coach, you are every moment in dread lest the club of the one should be whistling about your ear, or the halbert of the other boring through your body. If, therefore, you happen to be a fine gentleman, you must put it off, and be a man again, before you can understand either the things or the men which are congregated together at this great safety-valve of London's unquenchable fire.

One word as touching Gog and Magog. What are they, and what do they mean? To the humbler citizens—the basement course of London's mighty pyramid, they are by turns divinities to be worshipped, and devils to tremble at. To the upper courses of the pile, those Aldermen do more important service. From them the orators study attitude; and by them the size of their less permanent brethren is gauged—it being part of the "Lex non scripta" of the city, that no Lord Mayor shall, except once a year, weigh more than Gog, and no Alderman more than Magog.

Noble as are these specimens of art in their appearance, mighty as are their lineaments, and commanding as are their visages, you must not gaze upon them for ever, though you may meditate for months. Ascend, then, the circular steps, which so poke themselves into the Great Hall, that if you despise them they break your shins, and a few steps bring you to the office-door of the City Remembrancer. "The City Remembrancer!" you will say: "Of what does he put them in mind?" To which it is briefly answered, "Not of dining—they never forget that." Another flight of steps, and then another, and the sanctum sanctorum of freedom is won. If you are a stranger you are squeezed among wondering apprentices—the Woods and Waithmans of a future age—silent in the mean time, except when a stolen patter with the foot in honour of a favourite orator escapes them, or when the conglomerated din of a general debate permits them to hand round their opinions.

Along the sides of the room sit the Common Councilmen, of every length and loudness of note, from the man who droops his single "hear" in a twelve month to the insatiable James, and the never ending Samuel Dixon. In front of you is the bench, very much resembling a tailor's shop board, upon which the chair of state is no bad type of the goose, the Recorder's little desk of the thimble, and himself (God save the mark!) of the bodkin. Mr. Alderman Waithman, from the slashing style in which he cuts away at the King's Ministers, and the King's English, may be regarded as the great civic scissors—the cutting *tool* par excellence of liberty.

After a brief pause, you can see from the hutching of shoulders, the scratching of ears, and the twisting of faces, that a dozen of noddles, on each side the house, are preparing to apply a match to the tinder and dry stubble within, and burn and smoke away in a speeeh. The ample form of Mr. Favell brightens and broadens, and you see his capacious and elegant head rising with the certainty and majesty of Graham's balloon. Mr. Samuel Dixon, ever on the alert, wipes those soul-appalling spectacles, which are with him the alpha and omega of eloquence, and which, like Brougham's eyes, enable the owner to see through every thing, while themselves remain altogether inscrutable. Behind him fidgets another orator, his nose so sharpening the while that it would cut the toughest syllogism like a Turkish scymeter, or run it through like a Highland bayonet. Waithman's visage, however, is the grand centre of interest: the saliant angles of ten thousand attacks are puckered over every inch of it; and no man may tell the depth of the wisdom which lies hidden in the gullies between. Other orators may boast of the capacity of one mouth—the face of this orator is mouth all over, and when his blunderbuss-words are hurled at you, you know not the precise point whence they have issued.

The eloquence commences. But as that consumes much breath in the fact, it will require a little breathing in the rehearsal.

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

"Can you tell me,"—said a punning friend of mine, the other day, laying down the morning newspaper which he had been reading, and putting on that peculiar grin of self-satisfaction which a gentleman of this description never fails to display, when even the ghost of his favourite game starts across his path—"Can you tell me why this same English liberty, of which we all boast so much, is like the mouth of Charles Mathews, the player!'

"Probably because it is more free than godly—more a matter of talking than of any thing else—or something of that sort."

"Psha?" said he "your wit is as heavy as an Alderman's stomach. The reason is nothing of that sort. Is not Mathews' mouth all on the one side?"

"And I suppose you mean to say that our English liberty is all on one side the Channel; that is, that no part of it is in France, for instance! or in Ireland?"

He burst into a horse laugh; in which, however, I thought I could perceive a little soreness, as if his ingenuity had not been levelled just so point blank as he supposed. So I tried again. "O, you mean that it is all on the side of those in power," But he laughed more bitterly than ever.

"How impenetrably dull you are," said he. "Is not English liberty all on one side, not of the Channel, but of the marriage ceremony—On that of the lords of the creation; and they never shift it over to the ladies, excepting when, as is the case with Mathews, it suits their acting.

A pun, even when it contains a homily, is not the choicest of all matters; and an expounded pun is physic to both patient and doctor. I could not laugh; my friend could not stay; and thus, instead of the merriment which he had intended me, I was left to chew the cud of such meditation as might occur to myself.

To aid this, or to get rid of it, or for some cause or other, or rather for some want of a cause, I took up the newspaper which had excited in my friend the witticism thus lamentably cracked and broken in the carriage; and what was my astonishment to find, huddled together in one column, six separate demonstrations of my friend's position, in the shape of as many police-office complaints, by ladies who had been beaten and bruised in the most shocking manner by their lords and husbands. It may be said that these persons belong only to the *lower orders* of society (as, indeed, if even the richest or best titled man in the land did such things he could not be very *high*); but they are done in England, in that land which boasts of its liberty—which talks of the comfort of its fire side—and which has the impudence to lay claim to more chivalrous feelings, with reference to the sex, than any other in the world.

It may be true that an English *man* has more public liberty, and certainly has more private liberty, than any other man in the world; but it is just as certain that an English *woman* has less, and if the deserts and importance of the two sexes, and the quantity of liberty and slavery, were fairly adjusted, we rather think that England would have no great cause to boast at the expense of other nations.

The remark is far from new with regard to England and France, that the Salique law is so parted between them, that in France it applies to the throne, and the throne only; while, in England, the throne is the only situation to which it does not apply. Now, if we take into account that superiority which all but Englishmen allow the ladies of England to possess over the gentlemen; if we reflect upon the mercenary motives which generally induce an Englishman to inveigle an Englishwoman into the toils of wedlock; if we reflect upon the manner in which, among the more numerous classes of the people at least, he spends his mornings, and his evenings, while she is mewed up at home like a family utensil; and if we advert to the sad and summary vengeance which overtakes the lady upon the slightest deviation from the formula chalked out for her by her lord; we must really come to the conclusion, that, "English liberty, like Mathews' mouth, *is* all on the one side."

LORD BISHOP OF JAMAICA'S CHARGE.

A friend has just put into our hands a copy of the first Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, from which we make the following extract. The Charge was delivered on the day preceding an ordination, and, as was proper upon such an occasion, gives an outline of the duties of a Minister of the Gospel. The Right Rev. Prelate, with a right judgment, devotes the greater part of his eloquent address to those duties which demand the exertions of a West Indian Minister in relation to the slave population. The passage which we are about to quote possesses, however, a more general interest:—

"Let me earnestly intreat you, at this early initiation into your profession, to pay particular attention to the manner in which you perform all the Church services. Let your constant guide be simplicity; the very semblance of affectation, odious under all circumstances, is here quite intolerable. No natural powers of elocution can compensate for the want of good taste and sound judgment. Let those fine and impressive models of prayer be delivered to the people with a clear and distinct pronunciation, with correct emphasis, and in a manner suitable to the various occasions on which they were composed. Recollect that, whilst administering all the public Ordinances, you are surrounded by ignorance, by age, and infirmity—"*pendent parrantis ab ore*." The words of eternal life are eagerly caught by those who stand most in need of them—who hunger and thirst after righteousness, and look up to you to be satisfied Let your discourses be* short and pithy: condense your composition, and let all your proofs and illustrations tend directly to the particular point you aim to inculcate. Do not clog your style with long quotations, but extract only just as much as is directly applicable to the end proposed. So manage the powers of your voice that it be not strained, by commencing in too high a key. A pompous importance of manner is particularly to be avoided. I have often remarked that the effect of the Lord's Prayer before the sermon, is much weakened by not guarding against this common fault. The matchless simplicity of Scripture is frequently overlaid by too great an anxiety to give it weight and dignity. Those exquisite specimens of pathos, admirably interwoven in its narrative, require nothing but an unstudied manner, and a free and natural delivery. By intending to be very impressive, the injudicious reader often produces a contrary effect. By elaborately taking too much pains, he fails in the very object proposed. To read our beautifully diversified services in one dull, monotonous, undeviating manner—to give precisely the same expression to the Ten Commandments, the History of Joseph, the Litany, the Parables of our Lord, and the Lord's Prayer, evinces a lamentable ignorance of the force, beauty, and variety of those inimitable compositions, but he who feels their power himself, will always communicate that impression to others. You cannot possibly pay too much attention to whatever relates to a proper method of ministering publicly in the congregation.

'The next topic to which I shall advert, is your conduct. By which I mean all those various and undefinable circumstances in the behaviour of a Clergyman, which are sure indications of the sincerity of his faith, and the strength of his understanding. It must be evident to any one, not entirely ignorant of human nature, that a Minister of Religion who offends all those decent proprieties of his holy calling, is offering a continual insult to the established opinions of mankind. A Clergyman, in right of his office and character, calmly takes that commanding station which has long been allotted to him by universal consent. He finds the prejudices of men already pre-engaged in his favour, and it does generally require no common pains and ingenuity of misbehaviour, entirely to eradicate these prevailing sentiments. In truth it is matter of astonishment how long public opinion will bear with his infirmities: and never even at last, entirely forsakes him till he has most unequivocally deserved it—till he has justly forfeited all esteem, and "*lost cast*" in society."

LAWYERS.

An Evening Paper has discovered that the practice of asking fees first on the one side and then on the other, is not only pleasant to the lawyers, but advantageous to the public, and especially beneficial to the poor. Our contemporary affirms that "it is of importance that a Barrister should not, on any pretext, be allowed to decline pleading for a party who has tenderd him the usual fee." In continuation he observes:—

"That this rule was framed mainly with a view to the convenience of the Counsel themselves, as our contemporary supposes, it would be difficult to disprove; nor does it appear unreasonable that Counsel, like other men, should endeavour to secure to themselves the advantage of the employment of their talents, and should not wish to allow a man who fees them in one out of a series of causes, to prevent them from taking any part whatever in the rest. But the general rule inflexibly adhered to, is not without manifest and considerable advantage to the public. Under this rule the talents of any Counsel, however eminent, are at the command of the poor as well as of the rich man, who happens to apply to him first, for a sum not exceeding, in most cases, a fair reward for the trouble taken. There is no bargaining for the talents of a favourite advocate. It is a matter of chance or diligence which party gets the real or fancied advantage of his assistance. But if the rule which is the subject of our contemporary's animadversion did not exist, or were broken down by exceptions, the best advocates would always be at the command of the clients of the longest purse.†"

When reasoning thus, our contemporary seems to have entirely left out of his calculations the force of retainers. The rule so much approved by our brother Journalist, is that unless a Counsel is retained on the other side, he cannot refuse a brief. Poor men cannot afford to expend money on chances of advantage, and poor men do not engage Counsel until they are on the point of coming into Court. Rich men, on the other hand, and wealthy establishments, regularly retain the first talents at the bar, speculating on the possibility of their having occasion for them at some future period; thus the rich forestall the talents of the bar by means of that very regulation which, according to our contemporary, places those talents equally at the command of the poor. If the rule were that Barristers should, under no circumstances, refuse a brief, there would be something in the argument of *The Globe and Traveller*; it might indeed in that case be a matter of chance or diligence which party should get the real or fancied advantage of a favourite Advocate's assistance, but the retaining system renders it not a matter of chance or diligence, but one of prudence and a long purse, of neither of which things the poor are famous. The rich man buys his lawyer, as he buys many other things, not because he has immediate occasion for him, but lest he should at any time want him;—the poor man goes to market when he has instant need of the commodity, and finds only the refuse on sale;—the prime articles are all forestalled. A rich man, engaged in litigation, provides against the danger of his advocate's carrying his secrets over to the enemy, by paying a few guineas in the shape of a retainer, the poor man is naturally loth to lay out money on chances. "This matter," he says, "*may* stop here; I may never be at law again; and why should I purchase what I may never want?" We agree with our contemporary that it is of importance that a Barrister should not, on any pretext, be allowed to decline pleading for a party; but we contend that there is one fair reason for his not pleading for a party, which cannot come under the description of a *pretext*; namely, having been employed on the other side. An alleged retainer *may* be made a *pretext* for declining a cause, because the applicant for professional assistance has no means of ascertaining whether the Counsel was or was not really retained when he refused the offered brief, but there would be little difficulty in discovering whether the Advocate had or had not been engaged in a particular business. It will scarcely be denied, we believe, that there is an appearance of injury in an Advocate's carrying his knowledge of a case over to the enemy in the event of his first client's failing to pay a certain fee; and we cannot perceive that any very great inconvenience would result from a modification of this exceptionable practice. Our contemporary, indeed, apprehends that the breaking down of the rule which involves this practice would place the best Advocates at the command of the clients of the longest purse; we have, we think, shewn, that under the existing rule they are most completely at the command of the clients of the longest purse†. A poor man, who fails to retain, may now be deprived of his advocate by a rich adversary, who desires to make that advocate's knowledge of the weak points of the enemy available in ulterior proceedings‡, or to neutralise his opposition. We would protect poverty and improvidence (they generally go together) from this evil, and would secure the Bar from the suspicion and obloquy that attach to the practice in question. We know many members of the profession who do not approve of the rule which has found such favor in our contemporary's eyes, and who hold that in common honesty they cannot allow themselves to be bound by it in certain cases. Many equity draughtsmen, for example, think that when they have drawn the pleadings in a business, though unretained, they cannot take a brief against the party for whom they have been employed. We would modify it in such a manner, as to meet the rational objection—that a man feed in one, out of a series of causes, should not be prevented from taking any part whatever in the rest. In the event of his client's not choosing to employ him we should propose, that Counsel do not accept a brief against a client to a former cause, in any other cause involving the same matter, until he has first given notice of the offer to such former client, and allowed him the option of securing or declining his services. If the party waives his option the advocate's services he does so at his own peril, and with the full knowledge of the disadvantages that may belong to the measure.

We have bestowed so considerable a portion of our space to the consideration of our contemporary's main argument, that we have not room to enter into any examination of his opinions touching the cause and consequences of forensic scurrility; we are ready to acknowledge, however, that they are for the most part just; and perhaps if he would take the trouble to consult any persons who have observed the manners, customs, and policy of a certain class of practitioners in our Courts, he would find that we had more reason for the assertion which he impugns, than he has given us credit for.

JEUX D'ESPRIT, &c.

A NEW TOUR OF ITALY.

(*From a French Correspondent.*)

The taste for travelling makes astonishing progress amongst us. The indefatigable Messrs. Cailleau, Matteau, and Lelorrain, are again prosecuting their scientific researches. Several of Captain Freycinet's companions contend with each other to brave new perils in that Africa where Mungo Park and Belzoni met their death.

To the number of these enterprises, which the hope of acquiring additional knowledge

* "Be short and pithy." Your sermon, said a friend to Doctor Balguy, was a very good one; if it had any fault, it was a little too long. "To tell you the truth," replied that excellent judge of such compositions, "I had not time to write a shorter."

† A Wealthy Baronet once retained the whole Bar of the Northern Circuit against a poor client, with the exception of one gentleman, who was omitted by accident. This is a striking instance of the command which the poor, equally with the rich, have of the talents of the Bar.

‡ It is a common occurrence for the defeated party in a cause immediately to retain the advocate who has succeeded against him, even before he has left the Court, and that with a view to further proceedings, of which the other party, probably, does not dream.

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causes to be daily undertaken and executed, we must add the departure, from Paris, of Messrs. B. T. and D., who have just torn themselves from the pleasures of an easy and agreeable life, to scour the Italian peninsula, with a view of collecting valuable information in gastronomy, and of examining upon the spot, the culinary processes of the successors of Apicius and Lucullus.

The itinerary of these three travellers has been communicated to The News of Literature and Fashion. If they accomplish the object they propose to themselves, they may place as an epigraph at the head of their narrative: "Vitam impendere utili." In fact, these gentlemen hope to be able, in the short space of four months,

1st, At Turin; to determine, by numerous experiments, the essential differences which exist between the *Truffle* of Piedmont, and the black truffle of Perigord.

2d, At Genoa; to discover the secret of those *Pies* which the Italian Biffi alone knows how to prepare so well at Paris, Rue de Richelieu.

3d, At Lodi; to study all the processes employed in the manufacture of *Parmesan* cheese; and, in the Milanese, those relative to Stracchini.

4th, At Bologna; to ascertain precisely the exact quantity of young ass's flesh, which enters into the composition of the so highly Reputed *Sausage* of that admired town.---The principal ingredients being common at Paris, and not less so at London, the introduction of this branch of industry will necessarily be of great benefit to those who may there devote themselves to it.

5th, At Florence; to compare the different methods of preparing and serving *Chocolate a l'Italienne.*

6th, At Rome; to discover a way to fatten *Lampreys* (Murena) more economally, than that which was employed by one of the twelve Cæsars.

7th, Lastly at Naples; to decide at the house of Don Vito pinto alla carita, the great question which divides the Parisi n consumers between the *Ices* of the Café de Foi, and those of the Café Tortoni.

FRANCE.—*Public Libraries in France.*—In Paris the Royal Library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 MSS. The library of Monsieur 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 MSS. The library of St. Genevieve 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The Mazarine library 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 MSS. The library of the city of Paris 20,000 volumes. All these are daily open to the public. In the departments there are 25 public libraries, with above 1,700,000 volumes, of which Aix has 72,670, Marselles 31,500, Toulouse 30,000, Bordeaux 105,000, Tours 30.000, Lyons, 106,000, Versailles 40,000, and Amiens 40,000. In the Royal library at Paris there are several uncollected MSS. of the Scriptures.

The Parisians have at last got regular passage boats impelled by steam, on the Seine. The steam-boat called *La Parisienne* began on the 28th ult. to pass from Paris to St. Cloud and back again three times a-day.

Frimont, who was accused of the murder of M. P. Louis Courier, of whom we have given some account, has been unanimously acquitted by the Jury. The examinations of the last two days of the trial led to facts which tended to fix the charge on others, and to disclosures not very creditable to the widow of the deceased.

SPAIN.---The Empecinado was hung at Roa on the 19th, for cruelties committed by his troops after the capitulation made with the French in 1823. He made strong efforts to escape, released his hands from their fetters, grasped a sword of one of the officers, and, if his legs had been free, perhaps might have succeeded.

Copy of a Private Letter from Madrid:---It was reported a day or two back, that a troop of a regiment of St. Jago had revolted, and had proclained Charles V. (the King's brother). There is no doubt of the fact. A regiment of the Cuirassiers have been sent after them, and it is strongly suspected that they will join the rebels. Charles is the favorite of the priests, on account of the disposition he has shown to call back the Inquisition. No less than 196 people were arrested lately at Seville, many priests and some merchants, amongst whom, I have been told, is the British Consul. Mr. Lamb has been there for some time. All the roads, on the Bayonne side, are terribly infested with banditti. A friend of mine has been robbed four times within the last three years. As he is a very good Spanish scholar, the robbers put a cloak on the ground, and told him that his party had nothing to fear for their personal safety, provided he would assist them in robbing the others. As the request was made under the disagreeable accompaniment of a couple of muskets, pointed at him, he very soon made a collection on the cloak of all their watches, purses, and other valuables.

ITALY.---There have been lately discovered at Pompeii the remains of several most elegant baths, consisting of entire vaults variously decorated, together with a bath of white marble, capable of containing 20 Individuals. In a chamber contiguous were also discovered two bronze *sophas*, and a large vase of the same metal. No less than 500 lamps of different forms, have also lately been dug up from the ruins.

PRUSSIA.---The celebrated Mademoiselle Sontage, from Vienna, has been performing at the king's Theatre and the Opera house during the last fortnight. As a singer, she is considered by the Prussians to be equal to Madame Catalini. The houses have been filled to the ceiling on each night of her appearance. It is rumoured that she is engaged for the Parisian theatres in the winter.

RUSSIA.---A lady named Crowland, of Petersburgh, 70 years of age, was vaccinated a few days ago, feeling alarm at the prevalence of small-pox in that neighbourhood.

St. Petersburgh.---On the 16th ult., at five o'clock in the morning, the race between English and Cossack horses took place. The distance ran was 74 versts. The second English horse gained the prize of 25,000 rubles.

EGYPT ---The Pacha is entirely occupied with the augmentation of his military force. He is expending considerable sums on his expedition to the Morea. In a few days, 6000 men were to sail from Egypt; 30,000 were organising in the vicinity of Cairo; and it appears to be the intention of the Viceroy to raise his army to 60,000 men. The French General Boyer, who has a salary of 12,000 francs, is at the head of these proceedings.

MISS M. TREE AND MR. BRADSHAW.

(*From News of Literature and Fashion*)

Facts, our readers will perceive, are conveyed in the shape of conversation between two feigned characters :—

"You have heard the current story, then ?" I asked.

"Yes—but not exactly. Is there really any foundation for it ?"

"You shall hear it exactly as I heard, and. I believe, truly, Mr. Bradshaw courted her and won her. It was agreed that she should, as soon as possible, throw up her engagement at Covent-garden, and become his wife. So far so good :—but alas !

'The current of true love did ne'er run smooth ;'

and so it was in this case. Mr. B. had no objection to marry: but his Mamma had every objection that her daughter-in-law should ever have been an actress."

"I beg pardon for interrupting you; but who is Lady Peyton ?"

"That the deponent saith not. She lives in Grosvenor place, which will, I presume, become very fashionable as soon as the new palace is built."

"Do you know is she a woman of the first fashion ?"

"Pahaw ! she, however, put her interdict on the match, declaring that she would never speak to her son if he made it; and that as for ever speaking to his wife, *that* was entirely out of the question. How he combated this determination I cannot say,—but finally, 'love was controlled by advice'—although poor Polly Peachum deemed such a catastrophe impossible—and he declared off !"

"In *propria persona ?*"

"No; he acted as all prudent people do—he appeared *by attorney*. His solicitor waited on Miss Tree one fine morning about a fortnight ago, and requested to see her.—She, of course, thought that she was called on by so official a personage, for the purpose of signing marriage settlements, or doing those other legal preliminaries which are necessary on these occasions, and came down stairs blushing as is incumbent on young ladies to do. She soon found her mistake. The solicitor did his duty with all fit technicality—lamented the necessity—acknowledged the vast merits of the lady—was sure her beauty and her accomplishments could not fail to provide her a suitable match—muttered something about family arrangments—and with the deepest affliction, both for himself and Mr. B., whom he had the honour of representing on the occasion, was obliged to decline continuing the engagement any farther."

"And how did Miss Tree hear this ?"

"She only said, 'Very well, Sir.' and the man of law departed with his best bow. Then came the tragedy part. She immediately ordered her carriage, and drove off to a druggist, where she purchased a small phial of laudanum—little more than half the quantity which would take away life."

"Why that ?"

"Because druggists make a scruple and inquiry about large quantities of poisonous matter, if they be purchased. And then she drove to another shop, where she purchased a similar phial. Immediately on stepping into her carriage, she swallowed the contents of both. Luckily for her, her servant suspected that his mistress was on some strange business, from the shop she had visited, and purchases she had made.'

"Perhaps also," said Martin, "from her looks ?"

"Perhaps so, and looking into the carriage he found that she had fallen on the seat. He instantly drove to an apothecary, who perceiving her hands clasped in a convulsive grasp, opened them, and found the bottles. He immediately knew, of course, what ailed her, and applied the usual remedies—kept her walking, or on her legs, at least for a dozen hours or more, and recovered her so as to get her home and to bed."

"Did she show any signs of sorrow for her act," as soon as she recovered ?" asked my friend.

"I do not know, not having the honour of being acquainted with any portion of Miss Tree's family, how the domestic part of the matter was arranged. I can only pretend to tell of the more public part of the catastrophe."

"And what was that ?"

"Why, when Bradshaw heard it, he was in the depths of despair—cursed himself by all the gods he knew of—lamented that he ever should have lent so easy an ear to his mother's counsel in so important a matter to his own personal feelings—in short, did every thing a man quite *eperdu* could be expected to do. The very moment Miss Tree was visible, he besieged her---he gave no one about her, rest or peace, until he had an audience from herself---would take no rejection from any body but herself---and, finally, forced himself into her presence, with what success you know already."

"Why, yes," said Martin; "the old adage---is it not in Terence ?---the quarrels of lovers is the renewal of love, has held, I perceive, here also."

"What drugs, what charms, what conjuration, and what mighty magic he employed, it is very easy to guess. They are married, you see, and off to Dover---thence to the continent. I wish her happiness, but cannot help saying that she is the first young lady I ever heard of who drank laudanum to so successful a termination."

A MAN OF WEIGHT.---There is a report, we understand, which is very current in certain circles, that the Duke of Buckingham is going to India as Governor-General, in the room of Lord Amherst. We certainly think, great as the Duke's weight may be with the Ministry and the country, some more experienced person should be preferred at such a crisis.---The quality of personal magnitude is certainly one advantage for a Governor-General, for the natives have a great respect for any thing fat, which they consider a peculiar blessing of Providence; a broad-bottomed administration would be held there in the highest reverence. A native writing to a collector, who was rather tun-bellied, and wishing to convey in the usual servile style, his sense of this fine quality, rummaged a dictionary to help out his imperfect knowledge of English, and began a letter thus:--"Enormous Sir ! May it please your enormity."---*Globe and Traveller.*

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS,

The name of this venerable Governor in India's better days, is still so closely associated with eastern recollections, that we cannot omit to notice his warm reception in Scotland with his family. "No sooner (says one account inserted in a Sunday paper) was the noble Marquis's intention of visiting Ayrshire made known, than a general desire was expressed of testifying the high respect universally entertained for this illustrious nobleman, whose life and services have done so much honour to his country."

At the suggestion of Lieut. Col. F. Hamilton, of the 2d Ayrshire Yeomanry, it was determined, with the entire approbation of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, that his regiment should receive the Marquis with the honours due to him on his return. On the 12th of August, the Marquis and Marchioness and family passed through Dumfries, on their way to Loudon Castle. They stopped at the inn only a short time, during which the paintings of Burns and his widow, belonging to the club of that town, were shown them by the secretary. He was anxious to have seen Mrs. Burns herself, and a gentleman went for the purpose of escorting her to the inn, and introducing her to his Lordship, but unfortunately she had gone a short distance from home.

Next day at noon, his Lordship and suite left Cumnock, escorted by a detachment of the 2d Yeomanry cavalry, which was relieved at Mauchline by a detachment of the 1st regiment. About 11 o'clock, the 2d regiment, together with Captain Fairlie's troop, and part of Captain Sir Charles Lamb's troop of the 1st regiment, assembled, and formed line in the park at Loudon Castle. At the same time the Kilmarnock volunteer infantry, under the command of Major Parker, marched up and formed line in front of the Castle. At half past one, when the noble Marquis's party were observed on the hill opposite to Loudon, their approach was announced by a discharge of cannon from the battery of the Castle; and on reaching the avenue, they were saluted, first by the yeomanry, and then by the infantry, the bands playing "God save the King." His Lordship and Lady Hastings were greeted, on their arrival at the family mansion, by several gentlemen of the county, who had assembled on purpose, and by an immense concourse of people, who had crowded on the spot to testify their joy, and shout a happy welcome home. Having alighted amid the heart-felt congratulations of their friends, the Marquis, Marchioness, Lord Rawdon, and the four Ladies Hastings appeared upon a balcony, and returned the warm greetings of the multitude with characteristic grace and affability; after which, a *fue de joie* was fired by the Kilmarnock volunteers.

Many other particulars are given of the enthusiasm with which his Lordship was received in the towns and villages through which he passed. In the village of Cumnock all was anxiety, in expectation of his arrival; and when the rattling of the carriages was heard in the distance, crowds of the inhabitants assembled and welcomed their noble visitors with long continued cheering. The musical band of the village performed a number of choice Scotch airs, and among others, "Dumfries House," in compliment to the Marchioness, who passed some of her early years in the neighbouring mansion of that name. At the village of Auchinleck, bonfires were lighted, and the party were hailed, as they proceeded along, with every demonstration of regard. At Mauchline, a triumphal arch, adorned with flowers, was erected for the reception of this illustrious warrior and statesman; and St. Mungo's Ledge, of that place, waited his arrival in masonic order, and solicited his Lordship to become an honorary member of their Society; a request with which he politely complied. It is also stated, that a public meeting is to be held for the purpose of paying a marked tribute of respect to his Lordship, suitable to his distinguished public worth.

Dancing.—The Chinese have odd ideas of this amusement. When Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had a ball upon some Court holiday: while they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, "Why don't you let your servants do this for you?"

General Picton.—The first stone of a monument, near the town of Carmarthen, in honour of General Sir Thomas Picton, was laid on Tuesday last, with great pomp. Beneath it were placed specimens of all the gold, silver and copper British coins of the present reign, together with the Waterloo medal of the late Sir Thomas Picton. They were covered with a plate, bearing the following inscription:—"This, the First Stone of the Column erected to the Memory of our Gallant Countryman, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of several Foreign Orders, who, after serving his King and Country in several Campaigns, died gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo, was laid by the Right Honourable Frances Baroness Dynevor, assisted by Sir Christopher Cole, Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, Member of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, and Provincial Grand Master of Masons for South Wales, on the 16th day of August 1825."

FIRST LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth-day's Drawing, January 31, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 558 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3089 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 378 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 116 2045 4740 4838 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 428 998 1364 1643 2311 4995 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 750 769 1679 4126 5231 5602 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

36	61	85	108	111	118	120	129
133	172	179	200	224	225	252	
369	382	383	395	400	402	408	416
436	437	446	459	468	488	493	498
499	500	502	508	513	533	567	573
581	605	618	626	656	667	673	691
715	766	784	785	787	814	823	855
863	900	921	930	986	940	949	997
1002	1021	1063	1074	1090	1096	1122	1136
1148	1154	1173	1186	1236	1263	1265	1967
1282	1332	1416	1438	1451	1466	1477	1484
1512	1526	1534	1537	1557	1571	1608	1614
1619	1625	1627	1633	1648	1668	1676	1694
1742	1751	1766	1777	1817	1827	1837	1869
1907	1970	1988					
2008	2011	2027	2031	2041	2060	2097	2099
2105	2128	2144	2 61	2165	2173	2179	2198
2208	2214	2243	2249	2264	2312	2351	2389
2394	2399	2406	2431	2457	2458	2463	2494
2504	2510	2588	2594	2611	2625	2637	2663
2675	2678	2687	2690	2701	2702	2708	2731
2765	2768	2782	2801	2825	2872	2890	2907
2909	2947	2991	2997	3001	3044	3050	3054
3074	3093	3110	3111	3155	3189	3202	3234
3238	3242	3249	3256	3269	3271	3330	3364
3366	3387	3390	3393	3400	3420	3437	3448
3469	3473	3481	3483	3496	3517	3537	3542
3548	3554	3570	3578	3581	3590	3607	3616
3646	3651	3652	3653	3655	3659	3702	3708
3747	3749	3756	3758	3831	3832	3839	3842
3849	3857	3864	3868	3885	3888	3896	3902
3917	3930	3941	3947	3956	3978	3979	3694
4009	4012	4018	4027	4041	4057	4082	4136
4137	4138	4150	4151	4180	4189	4211	4218
4263	4272	4290	4297	4300	4335	4337	4354
4379	4410	4441	4465	4471	4482	4513	4532
4545	4554	4557	4559	4561	4578	4591	4615
4617	4647	4701	4711	4715	4719	4731	4736
4743	4761	4774	4780	4807	4809	4832	4841
4841	4848	4874	4942	4943	4962	4967	4969
4988							
5001	5004	5035	5037	5089	5112	5123	5160
5167	5185	5191	5220	5245	5257	5260	5270
5319	5322	5330	5338	5345	5346	5350	5357
5370	5383	5396	5434	5485	5498	5534	5552
5592	5598	5636	5677	5680	5681	5693	5701
5728	5745	5752	5779	5788	5791	5795	5809
5834	5845	5851	5861	5870	5888	5890	5917
5931	5939	5945	5955	5962	5981	5985	

Fifth-Day's Drawing, 3d February 1826.

No. 235 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 550 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3748 2837 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 175 1344 2948 601 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4353 4634 2988 5801 2396 1796 5823 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.